

THE MESSENGER.

"AS THE TRUTH IS IN JESUS."

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Poetry.

Remembering God.

ALEX. BROWN.

"When my soul fainted within me, I remembered the Lord."—Jonah 2:7.

O blest are they whom evil days
Constrain to think upon the Lord;
And 'midst of failing props and stays,
To trust His Word.

When winds and waves in tempest toss,
And leave but emptiness and pain;
Who turn through weary, bitter loss,
To Him for gain.

Who when the Star of hope is low,
And all is dark and troubled night,
With faltering, painful gropings go
To Him for light.

But happier they, in manhood's glow,
Ere heart grows faint, or eyes grow dim,
Who in their life's full flush and flow
Remember Him.

Who in the golden prime of power,
On summer earth's most pleasant road,
And in the day's most sunny hour,
Still walk with God.

—Christian Leader.

Notes.

THE infinite goodness of God bestows more mercies upon us in the method of prevention, than of answer to particular prayers. We enjoy most things before we ask, and often more excellent in kind, and more abundant in measure than we ask.—*Samuel Lee.*

GOD has never blessed laziness. It is a farce for you to ask Him to bless your parish work, your teaching, your superintendency, if you put no life into your work. Consecration is a mockery unless it be made real by the utmost we can do. The curse of the Church to-day is laziness! —*The Presbyterian.*

THE grave cannot hold any portion of the covenanted ones; eternal life is the portion of the whole man; God is the God of our entire manhood, spirit, soul, and body; and all live unto Him in their entirety. The whole of the covenant shall be fulfilled to the whole of those with whom that covenant was made.—*C. H. Spurgeon.*

There are no trifles in the lives
Of men! for seeming trifles oft are powers
That act with potent force for weal or woe;
And what is great or small we know not now,
Or what shall lead to weal or what to woe;
But in our blindness this we surely know—
The happiest man is he who, doing right,
With childlike faith goes on, and, well content,
Leaves all the future in the hands of God.
—*John Lascelles.*

It is very often the man behind the scenes who is exerting the influence. People do not see him and the most of them do not even know he exists, but his hand, shadowy as it is, and only seen by infinite eyes, is making the moves that determine the games of life. In Christian movements it may be the man of prayer hidden in his closet who is the real power, but the praises are all given to some one else.—*United Presbyterian.*

HOME is the residence not merely of the body but of the heart; it is a place for the affections to unfold and develop themselves; for children to love and learn and

play in; for husband and wife to toil smilingly together and make life a blessing. The object of ambition should be to be happy at home; if we are not happy there, we cannot be happy elsewhere. It is the best proof of the virtues of a family circle to see a happy fireside.

Communications.

For The Messenger.

Report of the Standing Committee on Foreign Missions—General Synod.

Your Committee respectfully submit the following:

The papers placed in our hands are the Report of the President of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and also its treasurer's report, together with a request from North Carolina Classis.

From these we learn with much pleasure that under the judicious management of the Board, our Foreign Mission work is in a most prosperous condition. Every reasonable expectation has been realized. Even more; when it is remembered that this work had its beginning less than ten years ago, the work is marvelously large. To be properly impressed, it must not be forgotten that much time was necessarily consumed in doing foundation work; the unseen preparation, and yet so essential to make the superstructure sure. For all this we here record our gratitude to Him through whose favor alone we enjoy this great prosperity.

But as the documents giving a detailed account of all our Foreign Missionary work will be accessible to all the readers of this report, your committee's work is limited to such recommendations which, it is hoped may meet the approbation of this Synod.

Resolved 1, That an annual apportionment be made of Fifteen thousand dollars for this work, and that this be referred to the Finance Committee for its assessment upon the different district Synods.

(NOTE) This resolution was afterward reconsidered and rescinded so that no apportionment will be made.

Resolved 2, That this Synod gratefully acknowledges the very efficient help rendered this benevolent enterprise by the Church periodicals, and as our Church papers are significant factors in the educating our people, that they may be respectfully requested to continue to bring to the attention of all the facts of our missionary operations, that we may have their intelligent co-operation.

Resolved 3, That we hail with peculiar joy, the formation of Woman's missionary societies in our different congregations, and that we recognize in this the dawn of a brighter day in our Foreign missionary work.

Resolved 4, That Synod requests that all the pastors of the different congregations preach on the subject of Foreign Missions once every year at least, and that at the same time a collection be lifted in the interest of the Board.

Resolved 5, That the action of the Board in co-operating with other Protestant Churches in the mission work in Japan, meets the unqualified approbation of this Synod.

Resolved 6, That the thanks of this Synod be extended to the Hon. R. F. Kelker, the treasurer of the Board, for the efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his responsible and laborious position.

Resolved 7, That Synod learns with great regret of the continued illness of Rev. Thos. S. Johnston, D.D., secretary of the Boards and sends to him its sympathy offers in his behalf its prayers.

Synod is hereby reminded that the time for which the Revs. C. Z. Weiser, D.D., N. Gehr, D.D., and J. H. A. Bomberger, D.D., and Elders R. F. Kelker and G. S. Griffith, were elected expired at this Synod.

Finally, it is most gratifying to your committee to learn from the Treasurer's statement that there is now in his possession the sum of Five thousand seven hun-

dred and sixty-six dollars and twenty-four cents. Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) S. B. YOCKEY, Chairman,
J. BACHMAN,
JOHN A. MOWRY,
J. E. HEISTER,
W. E. SCHMERTZ.

NOTE. The balance in the Treasurer's hands, \$5,766.24, above stated, included the principal sum of the legacy of Sarah A. Brinker, \$1,609.83, which has since been re-invested which would make the balance in hand, May 3, 1887, available for building purposes and support of Mission, \$4,156.41.

Present Members of the Board are Revs. Drs. VanHorne, Weiser, Johnston, Bausman, Gehr, Wagner and J. Dahlgren, and Rev. A. Carl Whitmer; and Elders, G. S. Griffith, Benjamin Kuhns, Wm. H. Seibert, and Rudolph F. Kelker.

For The Messenger.

The Centennial in Retrospect.

The Centennial Celebration at Lancaster is over and past, though some of its more material results are yet to follow. So far as the raising of money is concerned, the celebration was regarded as forming rather the beginning and preparation than the close.

But in our retrospect we desire to look back upon it as it was in itself, and not to the uses to which it ministered and will still minister. Much as funds are needed for the enlarged usefulness of the college, there was that in the celebration that is to be valued more than money.

A Tribute to History.

There is something beautiful as well as good in the enthusiastic tribute that was paid to history in the recent celebration. Lancaster city and county crowded itself with honor in this respect. The founding of Franklin College was a great and meritorious act in its day. It has taken its place in history as one of the magnanimous endeavors of the great men of Pennsylvania a hundred years ago. It is a living testimony that the fathers, statesmen, and scholars of that early day placed a right value on higher education. The crowds that filled the court-house on two successive nights, the large attendance on Alumni day, and the 5,000 that filled the campus on the last evening, mostly from Lancaster, all testified to the interest the people of Lancaster paid to this notable event in the history of their ancient and goodly city. It was not the present college and its faculty that drew them to the reception in the Diagonthian Hall, but the event which the Centennial celebrated. And the outpouring from abroad, the multitude of alumni and friends of the college, the Governor of the State, the presidents and representatives from other colleges, led by the eminent provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. William Pepper, and from Princeton, Rutgers, Haverford, Muhlenberg, Lafayette (represented by its president and Dr. Traill Green), Dickinson, Rutgers, all came to honor the history of Franklin and of Marshall.

It is a great fortune for the present college that it can claim this history as its own, and the portion contributed in this way by Franklin College, fitly complements the later contribution by Marshall. It seems as if the seal-motto of Marshall anticipated the union to which Governor Beaver so aptly alluded in the court-house, when he referred to Franklin as having led the way in natural science by bringing down the lightning from heaven, *Lux*, while Marshall represents to us its complement, *Lex*, Light and Law.

What can be nobler than for the present generation to pay such a glowing tribute to the worthy deeds of their ancestors! We say again, Lancaster covered itself with glory in the beautiful tribute it paid to a great event in its history. And the extraordinary attendance from abroad honored themselves in honoring the founding of Marshall as well as Franklin. Whatever criticisms may be made of the methods of our present education, there could be, as there was, but one sentiment in regard to the honor due the past. May we not regard this as a good omen that henceforth the interest in the church abroad, and the interest in the city, are once for all one,

and that both will unite in promoting the welfare of Franklin and Marshall?

The Tribute to Liberal Education.

We may refer here to the able and cultured addresses that graced the occasion. There were no political issues to be discussed, important as they may be, no industrial questions to be considered, but learning for its own sake, as an interest that stands next and closest to religion in the history of the world's civilization. The classic orations of Dr. Pepper and Judge Hughes fittingly opened the services, representing the very highest order of culture from the commonwealths of Franklin and of Marshall, and their addresses were appreciated by one of the largest and most select audiences ever gathered in the court-house. An honor to the history and reputation of the college were the orations of Dr. L. H. Steiner and W. U. Hensel, Esqs., and the poem of Rev. Siegel. Dr. Steiner represented Marshall College, and his address had the old ring of the early teaching of the college, while the masterly oration of Hensel showed that there had been no falling off in the thought of Franklin and Marshall in late years. Mr. Hensel is a favorite in Lancaster, and every one expected something excellent, but the fact that after ten o'clock, when the overflowing audience, many standing, he held spell-bound that audience for another hour and a quarter, is a testimony to the power of his masterly oration. It was not a political harangue, not a plea for any utilitarian or partizan interest, but a classic oration on the dignity and worth of liberal education for its own sake. No better evidence of such dignity and worth need be sought than in the specimens of what such education can produce in these two orations. The Ode modestly read by Mr. Siegel also has been pronounced by able competent judges as worthy of the occasion. Add to this the finished address delivered by Dr. J. Spangler Kieffer in the afternoon, and the college may well be proud of her sons.

We receive in kindly spirit any sentiment of criticism and dissent that may have been invited, touching the system of education the college maintains. If that system be true it can lose nothing by being criticized. The age is clamoring for an advance in the methods of education. Especially is there need of extending the Scientific department of the college, but the college should at least receive credit for what it is endeavoring to do in this direction. A beginning has been made in the well-equipped observatory now standing on the Campus, and a sufficient Chemical Laboratory is among the improvements of the near future. If those who value such extension of the courses of study will join to furnish the means the college will gladly do all it can to meet the wants of the new age. But this can be done without sacrificing that classic culture which entered into the founding of both Franklin college and Marshall, and it would hardly be reasonable to expect the college to cast aside its own past history in this respect, until the judgment of the experienced and cultured educators of this age shall have pronounced judgement of condemnation upon it. Old Harvard is leading in the so-called new education, but Yale and Princeton prefer to stand by the old and tried, while they make room for the new, and it is becoming and modest for us smaller men to wait for the result of the experiment before pronouncing too confident judgement on the question.

Now we say, such a tribute to liberal education as was paid at Lancaster in her great Centennial, is not to be measured or valued in money. It so happens that the college needs more money, not to perform its present work, but to enlarge its proportions and to increase its appointments, and money it will seek to get, but such a celebration is worthy of the highest honor and most grateful remembrance for its own sake. It shows that the people can be enthusiastic over a high and noble ideal. There were no appeals for a *partisan* cause. Franklin and Marshall has no such cause to promote. Much money may be secured from prejudiced bigotry. Men, wealthy men, can be induced to give largely from such selfish motives, but the object here

is no sectarian or partizan interest," but liberal education that invites all to its benefits. Lancaster city can, and does, send its sons of every creed to the halls of Franklin and Marshall, and no narrow sectarianism offends their attachment and home training.

In these remarks we do not mean to undervalue the pecuniary necessities of the college. As the oldest in the college Reformed church, and the third in age in Pennsylvania, it needs help to keep that forward position to which its age and worth entitle it; but we simply mean that the recent centennial celebration has a sacred value and importance aside from the money contributions it has called forth or will yet call forth. And on this worthy basis it is now prepared to go out and ask for more and larger contributions than it has yet received. Men desire to place their money, not in uncertain experiments, but in an institution that has stood the test of time. Franklin and Marshall has weathered the storms of a century, and it enters with renewed youth and strength upon a new century of its existence. This *Retrospect* now points to the *Prospect* of the college, and in another paper we shall try to emphasize the kind of effort required to satisfy its reasonable wants, to speak of its claims on the wealthy men of the church and the community in short to speak of the pecuniary aspect of the situation.

T. G. A.

For The Messenger.

Sketches of Berlin—No. 5.

BY GEORGE MERLE ZACHARIAS.

Incidents in the life of a great man's daughter.—The beautiful simplicity and high appreciation of worth by the Baroness von Buelow, the daughter of William von Humboldt.

Death not only opens a grave to receive the body, but often reveals to the public many incidents, which, during life, are only known to a limited circle of friends. This was especially the case with the latter part of the life of the Baroness von Buelow, the daughter of William von Humboldt, which seemed to have been one of aristocratic retirement. Only occasionally did she appear in public. Yet this does not mean that she was inactive, for her benevolence is well known.

One of the most marked incidents in her life, was the occasion of the unveiling of her father's statue. This masterpiece of sculpture represents William von Humboldt sitting, and with book in hand, as meditating: it stands in front of the University in Berlin, and with its counterpart, that of Alexander von Humboldt, forms a unique tribute to the two "Great Brothers." The Baroness, on this occasion, was a Queen, not only among the Literati, but among the Princes. It was a brilliant company which had assembled in front of the University; not only the professors, but even the Emperor himself, as well as the Crown Prince and the Court, were present. It must, indeed, have been a proud moment for the Baroness, when the Emperor approached her, and said, "That it was seldom a daughter lived to see such honor paid a father." Then beckoning to the Crown Prince, he asked him to lead the daughter to the statue, which was about to be unveiled.

Higher German life, although very exclusive, has so much real spontaneity and is pervaded by such a vein of elegant simplicity, that it is pleasant to bask in its friendly sunshine: the following incident evidences this. A short time ago, whilst enjoying an evening tea at the house of a friend, whose maiden name was the Countess of Blumenthal, I asked if the latter knew the family von Humboldt? "Yes," answered she, "and I recall a very interesting party and sleigh-ride, in which, not only the Baroness von Buelow, but the Crown Prince participated. It was at Potsdam, and the Court intended to have a sleighing-party. The Baroness, whose husband was minister of foreign affairs, gave a large party the previous evening, which the Court attended, and at which the general topic of conversation was, 'whom will the Crown Prince ask to ride

in his sleigh? This Princess was mentioned, that Countess was supposed, but, of course, no one knew—but the young Countess of Blumenthal. Several times she was quizzed, but, of course, she reserved her triumph for the next day, as she wished to surprise her friends by a passive silence in reference to the honor accorded her. No one knew that on the previous afternoon, the bell of the von Blumenthal mansion was rung by a servant of the Crown Prince, who wished to know if the young Countess would not go sleigh-riding the next day? The party and guests were still in doubt, but the next day when the long line of sleighs formed, that of the Crown Prince led the van, and cozily seated among furs and warm wraps sat the young Countess of Blumenthal. The sleighing party was a great success. A few days afterwards the Baroness von Buelow said, "I had an idea that you were the favored one! but why did you not tell us, so that we could have congratulated you as being the Queen of the sleighing-party?"

Such was the natural disposition and unaffected simplicity of the Baroness von Buelow, the daughter of William von Humboldt. The Countess of Blumenthal told me, that the home of this good lady von Buelow, was the rendezvous for artists, authors and men of talent, whatever may have been their birth. This was especially noteworthy, as the Prussian court circle thirty years ago, was even more exclusive than now, it being almost impossible to enter the homes of the higher aristocracy. And thus you and I can join the number of those who pay an honor to the daughter of William von Humboldt, and, with the Emperor, Crown Prince and Countess Blumenthal, can place a wreath on her grave.

Berlin, April 30th, 1887.

For The Messenger.

Missionary Notes.

By Rev. A. C. Whitmer, Superintendent of Missions.

Up the Schuylkill.

Pottsville is creeping over many of its hills, even with its finest homes. I was with pastor Bartholomew, June 5th, at morning service, and in the afternoon saw in the Sunday-school the beginning of a missionary society. After an explanation the pastor sent slips to each class for the names of those who would join. About seventy-five were sent in besides the precious little primary class.

Towards evening, Rev. W. Donat took me between high hills and winding railroads down to Schuylkill Haven for an evening service; and on Monday morning we went back to Pottsville. Going back to Pottsville, the pastor aided in gathering as much more, and on Tuesday we celebrated a birthday at the parsonage. What a tale pastors' studies can tell of earnest plans and anxious talks!

A Week-Day Service.

Wednesday, June 8th, was spent at Swartzwald, near Reading, Pa., one of the congregations long served by Rev. A. S. Leinbach, D. D.

A missionary service in a country congregation on a week-day in June? Certainly. "But had you an audience?" Yes, two of them. A fair beginning in the morning at nine, and quite a turnout in the afternoon.

At the morning service Rev. L. K. Derr, of Reading, gave an address on winning souls, and the superintendent on the present state of our missions. In the afternoon, both again spoke, followed by Rev. I. S. Stahr and Rev. J. H. Leinbach. The work left at home did not seem to worry the people. They listened with an interest inspiring the speakers; and the collections amounting to \$53.00 showed that the interest was genuine.

Presbyterian Church-Building.

The Board of Church Erection of the Presbyterian Church during 1886 received over \$108,000, built 160 churches and spent \$20,000 more this year than last. The average amount given to each church was less than \$500.

For The Messenger.

The Day is Dark at Butler Home.

How it reminds me of Milton's "Dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon," Right in the zenith of her prosperity and joy, just in the noontide of usefulness and praise, bursts upon the Home, as a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky, a quick, sharp blast and all is dark indeed.

On Saturday evening, June 11, several ladies and gentlemen from the Home and from Butler, with gay and happy hearts, left the porch for a game of lawn tennis on the beautiful grass plot a few yards distant. Right in the midst of the game, came the angel of Death, and called to her eternal Home the brightest, the gayest, the loveliest of all, Miss Etta K. Prugh, eldest daughter of the Superintendent of the Home. A few seconds after uttering, in a jovial manner, a sentence in regard to the progress of the game, she fell dead upon the ground. Gladly will we draw the mantle of silence about the campus at this hour, for the scene is too sad to picture. The anxiety and grief which hang, like a dark cloud, over that queen-like form, and the cries of agony and despair which burst from the lips of love—ah! who

dare intrude upon this sacred spot! Only last evening she stayed home from taking a drive and helped the boys with the lawn mower to make the grass stand just so high and no higher, that its beauty might be perfect. Yes, drop the curtain quickly around her grassy bier, and let us away to another scene.

Just on the spot where, two evenings before, wedding bells had chimed out their merry gratulation, and Miss Etta's tall, graceful form had glided across the porch, whilst her sweet, clear voice rang out on the night air, as she joined with the boys drawn up in line before her, and the girls to her left, in a sweet serenade to Rev. E. Hassler and his bride—on this veritable spot again the same forms are gathered, but oh! how changed the scene! They have brought the dead form of Miss Etta on a cot, and are leaving her on the front porch in hopes that the fresh breezes of heaven may fan her to life again. Instead of the merry voices of two evenings ago, comes the doctor's reply to earnest entreaties, "She is gone; nothing can be done!" Let fall the curtain again, and leave the broken hearted mother and agonized father as he springs from the wagon and sees his beautiful daughter cold in the arms of Death, and the despairing sisters as they tenderly embrace that loving form, that earthly guiding-star. It is too heart-rending to witness.

But there is one scene in this awful drama, too beautiful to be lost to earth. Oh, for a pen pointed with the touches of reality to depict it! Otherwise it is lost except to the immense throng that witness it.

Wave the door gently that leads to her couch. There; silently linger on the soft Brussels she so recently selected in Pittsburgh. See! she is smiling; she fears not Death's darts. How like a bride in her white silken robe! Her head turned to a side rests upon a lace pillow sham, the gift of a brother, whilst with one hand she gathers the lace counterpane so gracefully draped over the soft white blanket which covers her in part. Beautiful beyond compare is this lovely creature, seemingly about to wake and speak, as she lies in the midst of that vast collection of flowers so beautifully arranged in various designs. How charming those roses she holds on her breast! Why gather those lilies so near to her feet? Surely Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like her or these. Let us pause a moment at that harp covered with flowers, just below her couch. It has "Etta" in beautiful letters at the base, and "Anna Wallace," a dear friend in the West, on a card suspended from the wires. She writes in her letter of condolence (one of many received) to the stricken parents, that this is the first real sorrow of her life. But we must not leave before noticing that beautiful pillow, just up from her head. In rich, purple letters, the words, "Young Woman's C. T. U.," shine out from the centre. It was a floral tribute from this Union of which she was the first president, always an active member, and at the time of her departure the vice president. The Times says the special meeting which was held to take action on her death was probably the saddest gathering ever held in town.

Now let us move on past the roses and wreaths and vases and vines. Another time we may stop to admire her beautiful paintings all draped to day in white. Yes, let us make way for that multitude that has swayed to and from the Home since Saturday last. Her remains were left lying thus till after the solemn and impressive funeral services, which were conducted by her pastor, assisted by a number of ministers at which time the whole lower floor of the building, including the porch, seemed packed with people, after which all that was left to us of that noble, that spirited, that ever kind and sympathetic Christian lady, was placed in the casket by loving hands, and followed to the cemetery by the largest concourse of people, it is said, ever at a funeral in Butler. Did we say all that was left to us of her, was thus borne away? Ah! no, by far the best remains. That wonderful, far-reaching influence, which extended through town and country and home, ah! that is more precious to our souls than her lifeless remains. She still lives and must continue to live in our hearts and in our lives. Hers was truly an aggressive, a leading spirit, which was ever busy originating some new scheme of exalted merit, or inspiring with some fresh incentive the large circle of her admiring friends. In her body we beheld the semblance of her soul. In the prayer-hall sitting erect, never leaning against the back of her chair, singing with her whole soul, occasionally waving a finger in the direction of a careless or offending listener among the little ones, oh! how we idolized her! At the table again we see her, the very soul of the company. How quickly her voice rose, and her white hand waved aside the little one who might come to share with Pa Prugh its troubles, for, she would say, "You must never disturb Pa at meal-time."

We know not, oh! we know not why God called her from our midst, neither need we question. Perhaps there had just sprung up in the Divine mind some grand, new thought to be carried out in the beautiful mansions above, and hers was the only spirit suited to accomplish it. It is selfish to weep, God knows what is best. Let us rather rejoice with her in her higher sphere of usefulness, for doubtless heaven is made brighter because of her presence. And now, with a long, last, sad farewell, we lay this faint tribute of love on the grave of our dear one.

A. H. S.

For the Messenger.

West Susquehanna Classis.

This Classis met in annual sessions in Christ's Reformed church, Adamsburg, Snyder county, Pa., on Wednesday evening, May 18th, 1887. In the temporary absence of the President, the Stated Clerk preached the sermon prefacing the organization of Classis, from Jer. xxxiii. 29. Rev. Z. A. Yearick was elected President for the ensuing year, Rev. G. W. Gerhard was elected Corresponding Secretary, and Rev. W. A. Haas was re-elected Treasurer.

All the proceedings seemed to be inspired with a spirit of earnestness, and harmonious and kindly sentiments.

Besides the usual routine peculiar to such Classical assemblies, the following may prove of general interest to the Church and of special interest to the members of our own charges.

Classis had reluctantly to part with one good brother, Rev. A. Carl Whitmer, whom it dismissed, at his own request, to the Lancaster Classis, Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States. It also had to mourn the death of another good brother during the year, and united in the following expression of its sense of loss and sympathy:

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father in His all-wise providence, has seen fit to call from our midst our brother Henry Keller, and to translate him from the Church militant into the Church triumphant, and,

WHEREAS, He was an honored and esteemed member of West Susquehanna Classis—a brother whose early promise of usefulness in the ministry of the Word was soon disappointed by failing health and an early death, therefore,

Resolved, That while we would fain have had him remain with us, as a co-worker in the vineyard of the Lord, yet we bow in humble submission to the will of our heavenly Father whose ways are always merciful and just.

Resolved, That in his early death, we recognize an admonition from above to us also, that we engage earnestly in the work that is set before us, since for each one of us the night of life will soon draw nigh wherein no man can work.

Resolved, That we sympathize with his aged mother and his brothers and sisters in their bereavement, but rejoice that they have the comfort and hope of a blessed reunion in that heavenly home where there will be no more death nor parting.

Resolved, That this action be spread upon the Minutes of Classis, that a copy of it be sent to his mother and that it be also published in THE MESSENGER.

Beneficiary Education.—West Susquehanna Classis devotes much attention in the direction of beneficiary education. It has adopted eight beneficiaries and apportioned over a thousand dollars for their support during the present year. The following resolutions adopted by Classis add new conditions under which beneficiary aid will be extended to future students:

Resolved, That all beneficiary students, henceforth taken under the care of this Classis, at this meeting or hereafter, shall be required to enter the missionary work of our Church for a term of, at least, three years from the time of graduation, provided, that the services be required by the regular Board or Boards of Missions of the Reformed Church in the United States, notification of the same being given to this Classis.

Resolved, That any deviation from this rule shall only be by the consent of the Classis itself.

Missions.—Saturday evening was spent in the interest of the cause of missions. Two live missionary addresses were delivered. The warm spirit of missionary zeal seemed to be the vital breath and burden of all the prayers and hymns also. From the report on missions adopted by Classis we transcribe the following:

Resolved, That our mission in Japan be commended by our pastors to the liberality of our members and that one collection be taken up during the year for this worthy object.

Resolved, That the attention of the young men and women of our Church be directed, as opportunity may afford to the great importance of consecrating themselves to the foreign missionary work. Also that the interest of our people be kept alive on the great subject of Home Missions, that missionary societies be organized and that special efforts be put forth to increase the offerings of our members towards carrying forward the work of our Board in the destitute portions of our land and especially in the growing cities and centres of population in the West.

Revs. J. F. De Long and W. H. H. Snyder, *Primarii*, and Revs. L. D. Steckel and Thos. S. Land, *Secundi*, were elected to deliver missionary addresses during the next annual sessions of Classis.

Delegates to Synod.—Revs. S. P. Brown, W. H. H. Snyder and Thos. S. Land, Elders C. M. Bower, Esq., J. H. Willis and Prof. Wm. Moyer, *Primarii*.

Revs. T. R. Dietz, J. F. De Long and Geo. W. Gerhard, Elders Elias Brown, George Eckel and I. F. Brown, *Secundi*.

Miscellaneous.—Resolved, That we hereby overture Synod to provide in the buildings about to be erected in connection with our institutions at Lancaster, Pa., a safe or vault for the deposit and safe-preservation of the official records and other papers of the Classes and Synods of our Church.

Rev. W. H. Groh was appointed to write the history of the Reformed Church in Centre, Clinton and Lycoming counties, and Rev. W. A. Haas to write that of the

Reformed Church in Union, Snyder, Perry and Juniata counties.

Classis is looking towards the re-construction of charges in Nittany Valley. It has constituted Revs. W. H. Groh, Thos. S. Land and J. Dotterer, and Elders Geo. Eckel and J. A. Kahl, a committee to superintend this work. This committee is to effect the organization of two separate charges in Nittany and Bald Eagle Valleys, if possible, including Jacksonville, Hubbersburg, Salona, Mt. Bethel, Howard, Eden, Zion, Zimmerman's School-House and any other point that may be available, and report at the next annual meeting of Classis. Meanwhile Revs. D. O. Shoemaker, W. H. H. Snyder and George W. Gerhard, are to supply the Howard congregation. Classis adopted a hearty vote of thanks for its kind and hospitable entertainment by the members of the Reformed Church at Adamsburg. The business sessions of Classis were adjourned on Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock, to meet in annual sessions in St. John's Reformed church, at Boalsburg, Centre Co., Pa., the third Wednesday of May, 1888, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

State of the Church.

The report opens with the acknowledgment of a grateful sense of God's goodness in being permitted again to meet in annual sessions under the smile of His providence. The report proceeds to note the fact that steady and healthful advancement has been made in our charges during the year. While nothing phenomenal in the way of growth is reported, yet there has been an increase in the number of members and regular communicants over last year. The reaper death has also been more sparing among us than last year. The relations between pastors and people, with scarcely an exception, appear to be harmonious and pleasant. The committee also finds an increased amount of benevolent monies contributed. This, with other commendable facts, it reports as evidences, that both our ministers and people have been faithful in their several callings. The faithful training of the young in the Sunday school and catechetical class, is found to have been fruitful of good. The report rejoices, specially in the gradually increasing interest in the cause of missions. It expresses gratitude that a classical missionary society has been organized during the year, and that annual missionary conventions are held within our bounds. The report alludes very tenderly to the death of Rev. Henry Keller and presses home its solemn admonitions to us all.

Statistics.—Ministers, 18; congregations, 55; members, 4,691; unconfirmed members, 2,988; baptisms, infants, 345; adults, 23; confirmed, 247; received by certificate, 111; communion, 4,214; dismissed, 69; erasure of names, 11; deaths, 89; Sunday-schools, 50; Sunday-school scholars, 3,525; students for the ministry, 10; benevolent contributions, \$3,295; congregational purposes, \$19,348.

CLERK.

For the Messenger.

Juniata Classis.

The Juniata Classis convened, in annual sessions, in the Reformed church, at Huntingdon, Pa., May 19th, A. D. 1887, at 7:30 P. M. The retiring President, Rev. I. N. Peightel, preached the opening sermon. Rev. D. S. Dieffenbacher was elected president, Rev. D. G. Klein, Stated Clerk; Rev. W. A. Long, corresponding secretary, and Rev. F. A. Rupley, re-elected treasurer.

All the ministers serving charges were present during the sessions and only one charge was not represented by a lay delegate. The usual standing committees were appointed.

Receptions.—Rev. Joel W. Alspach, of the Classis of Allegheny, and Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, of the Classis of Clarion, Synod of Pittsburgh, presented certificates of dismissal and were received and enrolled as members of the Juniata Classis.

Calls.—A call from the Everett charge to Rev. J. W. Alspach was confirmed and a committee of installation appointed. Also a call from the Orbisonia charge to Rev. C. W. E. Siegel and a committee was appointed to install him as pastor of the charge.

The reading of parochial and statistical reports brought out the lights and shadows of the pastors' labors. Whilst nearly all rejoiced over the success of their labors, a few had only lack of present success to report, but all are hopeful of the future, for their trust is in the Lord. Faith in the Lord's promises lifts up the heavy heart and renews the weakened powers to new efforts and triumphs, by the help of the Spirit of the living God.

From the Treasurer's report some encouraging and some discouraging facts appeared. Upon the whole it is seen that the spirit of benevolence begins to manifest itself more strongly as the systematic mode of gathering the alms of God's people is more and more introduced. Our congregational missionary societies are doing a good work.

In the report of the committee on the minutes of Synod a number of subjects were brought up and favorable action was taken upon all of them. These are the claims coming to us in favor of the Society for the Relief of Disabled Ministers and Ministers' Widows; Church Building Fund; Candidates for the Holy Ministry; Centennial and semi-Centennial of Franklin and Marshall College; Seminary Endowment; Educational Conventions, &c.,

&c. All these were considered and favorable action taken upon them.

It was also made the duty of the Stated Clerk to draw out from the minutes all resolutions and actions of Classis that call for special work on the part of the pastors and congregations. These are to be printed and copies of the same served to all the pastors.

The beneficiaries under the care of this Classis sent in their annual reports, which were read in open session, found satisfactory and the appropriations for their support were continued.

Mr. H. F. Ditmar made application to be received under the care of the Classis. This case was referred to a special committee which is to examine him, and, in case such examination prove satisfactory, he is to receive the aid of Classis, through the Board of Education of the Potomac Synod.

The Finance Committee made the following apportionments for the objects named respectively: Contingent Fund of Synod, \$340; Home Missions, \$900; Beneficiary Education, \$550; Church Extension, \$75; Mercersburg College, \$125. Total, \$1,990.00.

Rev. C. U. Heilman was made a committee to look after the interests of our Church at Tyrone, Houtzdale and Philippsburg.

Delegates to General Synod.—Revs. E. N. Kremer and F. A. Rupley, *Primarii*. Revs. I. N. Peightel and C. S. Slagle, *Secundi*. Elders John A. Mowry and John L. May, *Primarii*, and Josiah Ritchey and Tobias Foreman, *Secundi*.

Delegates to Synod of Potomac.—Revs. D. S. Dieffenbacher, C. J. Musser, C. U. Heilman, C. S. Slagle, I. N. Peightel, E. S. Hassler, F. W. Brown. Elders George L. Freet, Benjamin Fouse, J. F. Leffard, Tobias Foreman, Josiah Ritchey, Wm C. Ritchey, John A. Mowry, *Primarii*.

Revs. A. T. G. Apple, F. A. Rupley, J. W. Alspach, S. C. Long, C. W. Summey, E. N. Kremer, D. G. Klein. Elders Josiah Imler, John Koons, Peter Imler, John L. May, Levi S. Dougherty, Daniel B. Diehl, Henry S. Glessner, *Secundi*.

Juniata Classis will convene, in next annual sessions, in the Reformed church, at Manns Choice, Bedford Co., Pa., on the last Thursday before full moon, in May A. D. 1888, at 7:30 o'clock, P. M.

REV. D. G. KLEIN, S. C.

In addition to the regular devotional services and business transactions, the following items engaged the attention of Classis.

On Friday evening the subjects here given were discussed by the brethren named. 1st, Union with the Church, union with Christ, Rev. W. A. Long. 2d, The Eldership, Rev. D. S. Dieffenbacher. 3d, The Deaconate, Rev. F. A. Rupley. 4th, The Duty of Individual members, Rev. C. W. Summey. Rev. E. S. Hassler, chairman of the evening, made some closing remarks and then the meeting was dismissed, with the benediction.

On Saturday evening a service was held at which the following named subjects were discussed. 1. The object of Sunday-school teaching, Rev. C. S. Slagle. 2, Worship in the Sunday-school, Rev. C. U. Heilman. 3, Reverence in the Sunday-school, Rev. E. N. Kremer.

On Sunday afternoon addresses were delivered before the Sunday-school by Revs. A. T. G. Apple, F. A. Rupley and S. C. Long. On Sunday evening a Missionary service was held. Addresses were made by Revs. E. N. Kremer, E. S. Hassler and J. C. Bowman, of Hanover, York Co., Pa. On Monday evening the services had reference to the educational work. Addresses were made by Revs. E. N. Kremer, C. U. Heilman and J. C. Bowman. All these services were of the most practical interest. The speakers were full of fire and zeal and the good seed thus so freely scattered, will with the Lord's favor, bring an abundant harvest. The Classis came to its final adjournment at about 10 o'clock, P. M. on Monday, May 23d, 1887.

D. G. KLEIN, Stated Clerk.

Abstract of Report on Religion.

From the reports of the several charges we learn that the Church is, as a general thing, blessed with reasonably encouraging signs of prosperity.

The worship of the sanctuary; the preaching of the gospel and the administration of the sacraments are revered as divinely ordained channels of God's mercy and grace unto man.

Encouraging reports come in, from almost every section of our classical bounds, of the esteem in which our time honored system of catechetical instruction has been held and observed.

The result of this faithful care and oversight of the lambs of the Redeemer's fold shows itself in the reports that 256 have been received into full communion of the Church, during the past year, by the solemn rite "of the laying on of hands." In this we are only true to the genius and spirit of the Reformed Church.

The benevolent operations of the church, in the main, receive the hearty co-operation and support of the various charges of the Classis, yet we need more grace to fully realize the truth of the precious declaration that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

It is with feelings of gratitude to the "great Head of the Church," we record the fact that the lives of His ministerial servants have been precious in His sight, and they are spared for blessed work, unto which they are called in His kingdom.

I. N. PEIGHTEL, Chairman.

Statistics: Ministers, 19; charges, 17;

congregations, 47; members, 5028; unconfirmed, 3250; infant baptisms, 299; adult baptisms, 42; confirmed, 256; received by certificate or renewal of profession, 144; communion, 4395; dismissed, 102; erasure of names, 10; deaths, 96; Sunday-schools, 37; Sunday-school scholars, 3269; students for the ministry, 7; contributions for benevolent purposes, \$4,258.50; contributions for congregational purposes, \$15,575.00. STATED CLERK.

Family Reading.

The Transfigured Water-Drop.

A tear-drop of the morning
Hung on a blade of grass,
A simple bead of water—
A thousand you might pass;
But when the slanting sunlight
Streamed down in morning pride,
Then you might see my water-drop
Transfigured, glorified.
I looked; it shone a diamond,
Bright, sparkling, clear, and keen.
I looked again; in an emerald
Hung pure in living green;
Again, it beamed out golden,
A topaz to the view;
Then flamed a ruby, fiery red;
Then sapphire, summer blue.
I saw thus how a water-drop
Is kin to all things fair,
Can give us bright and beauteous hues
As arching rainbows wear,
Can shine with light as radiant
And show as varied gem
As the holy city fresh from God,
The New Jerusalem.
And I thought how many an action
Of simplest, lowliest guise
May yet, beneath the beam of heaven,
Shine lovely to all eyes.
May show such beauteous motive
As angels shall applaud,
Truth, honor, virtue, goodness,
The love of man and God.
Two mites that make a farthing
Insured the widow's fame;
A single cup of water
Can buy a deathless name,
The humblest work for Jesus,
The gentle word or look,
The soothing sigh, the cheering smile,
Stand written in His book.
Fear not, then, lowly Christian,
Though deep in shade ye dwell;
The Lord will mark thy faithfulness,
He will requite thee well;
The dew that waits the dawning
Shall glitter in the ray,
And bright shall shine thy jeweled crown
When Christ shall bring the day.
—The Rev. Francis Tucker.

In Westminster Abbey.

The Great Church in Which the Sovereigns are Crowned.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee, the fiftieth year of her accession to the throne was observed last week in England, the special feature of the celebration being the service in Westminster Abbey on June 21st. The scene at the beginning of the half century was duplicated so far as possible to do so, and all London was given over to the great procession and its royal accoutrements, when the Maid of Kent, now a woman of 68, again proceeded in state to the ancient abbey in the West End and once more took her seat in the quaint and uncomfortable chair that has been reserved for such royal observances for more than six hundred years. It was on June 20, 1837, that the dissolute old William IV. breathed his last, but it was late in the afternoon of that day, and in order to round out the full half century the time chosen for the anniversary celebration was the 21st. The new Queen was not crowned until a year and eight days after her accession. There is rarely any hurry about such ceremonials, besides a new crown had then to be manufactured, not from the materials in the old one, for that was, and is still preserved, but from wholly new gold, velvet and jewels, for the crown that had been bent and padded to fit a line of masculine heads since the first of the Hanoverians was far too large for the head of a girl of 18.

England's famous minster has had three official names, not counting those of the chapels that stood on the ancient island. Originally it was St. Peter's, but as it was located up the Thames fully three miles from the "city" and two miles beyond the walls, it came to be popularly known as West Minster, to distinguish it from the East Minster that then stood, and still stands, in the East End. The consecration title, St. Peter's, soon gave way to the popular one, and West Minster it remained until some four hundred years later, when the words began to be written together and "Abbey" came to be added. This was in the days of the monks, those professional saints who have left us monuments of their dual natures in the shape of lettered cloisters and choir stall carvings. Even St. Martin's, of which our own Christ Church is an architectural copy, and which is a mile nearer the "city" than Westminster Abbey, still bears the title "In the Fields." Edward the Confessor

founded St. Peter's, and it was consecrated on Holy Innocents' Day, in 1065. Edward was himself too ill to be present, and his Queen represented him at the ceremonies. He proved to be in his last illness, and was soon after interred within a few feet of where Queen Victoria sat in regal splendor.

As late as 1272, the West Minster was in the open country and is spoken of as being "freshly mortared." Possibly it was at this time that the Abbey Green acquired its name. No greensward can now be seen, however, for the yard is closely paved with old tombstones. There is a choir stall in the Abbey in which one can sit and be within twenty feet of the remains of eight sovereigns—Henry VII. and Queen Katherine, Edward VI., William of Orange, and Mary Stuart, Mary Queen of Scots, Charles II. and George II. Within a few feet of Queen Victoria's chair sleep Edward the Confessor, Edward Longshanks, the Crusader, the unfortunate Richard II. and the once brilliant Henry V., so she was in good royal company. In 1880 the stone coffin of Edward Longshanks was opened. Strangers are not admitted to chapels while tombs are open, but I bribed the verger with a half crown. For almost six hundred years the Crusader king had lain there, but as the place was perfectly dry and the body never reached by the air, the remains were remarkably well preserved. They had been embalmed and were wrapped in white silk, without armor or royal insignia of any kind. The hands had been folded over the breast, but the fingers had fallen away to the wrists. At the farther end of the shriveled limbs that earned for their owner the name Longshanks were the partial remnants of feet, but six centuries of crumbling had left little above the ankles, while two small piles of white dust on the coffin bottom showed what had become of the wasted feet. The trunk of the body had fallen in, but the face still bore a human expression, save the staring holes where were once eyes. The hair had fallen off and the skull was perfectly white and smooth. Around the head was a silver band as thick as a ten cent piece and five-eighths of an inch wide. I examined the band closely, but could find no marks of any kind upon it. A few days later the coffin was again sealed and Edward began another six-century rest.

The first sovereign to be crowned at Westminster was particularly unfortunate. It was that Harold who swore allegiance to the Duke of Normandy while under duress, doing it unwittingly upon the sacred relics. Of course he broke his oath upon the first opportunity. Himself a usurper, he was defeated soon after his coronation by that other usurper and conqueror, William of Normandy. Time has healed the scars of both, for the virtues of both of them are set forth upon the abbey walls. The whole interior is given over to monuments of eminent men. In order to make additional space for such memorials huge slabs have been set up against the columns and many of these are covered with bad sculpture and worse rhyme. The cross plan of the abbey remained intact until the time of Henry VII., who caused to be erected on the east end a chapel, which he named for himself, and which extends the head of the cross to such an extent that the plan of the edifice is now unique in church architecture, the distance east being nearly as great as that west of the transept. To accommodate at least a small portion of the vast throng of titled and influential people who sought admission to the abbey, temporary galleries were constructed in both transepts and above both the north and south aisles of the nave, extending to the organ gallery. Upon a raised dais, in the centre of the choir, immediately under the lantern, her Majesty was seated in state.

Of course the Queen sat in the famous coronation chair. Now nearly eight hundred years old, this chair is slightly decrepit and worm-eaten, but these defects are not seen when it is covered with the robes of state. The seat of the chair is very capacious and the board back comes to a peak at the top. There are two heavy plank arms and the whole rests upon the backs of four crouching lions. Beneath the seat is the celebrated Stone of Scone, upon which the Scottish and Irish sovereigns, up to the time when there weren't any, knelt to be crowned. There is a tradition that the Stone of Scone is the same as that used by Jacob for a pillow the night he had his famous ladder dream, but one isn't obliged to believe the story unless he wants to.

Our Presidential chair is a myth, but the throne of England is a tangible thing. To be sure it is only a chair, but it is a very beautiful one and has for its setting the most beautiful and elaborate Gothic interior in the world. The real throne of Great Britain is a chair that stands on a slightly raised dais at the south end of the House of Lords, in Westminster Palace. It is an exact copy of the coronation chair, save that it is larger and has an iron instead of a wood framework. It is solidly gilded and set with innumerable topazes, garnets, amethysts and smoke crystals. The seat is an upholstered cushion of scarlet velvet. The arms and back are not upholstered, but the latter bears the crest of the House of Hanover. Before the throne is a small footstool, gilded, and upholstered in scarlet to match the chair. On a little lower level, on the right and left of the throne, are chairs for the Prince of Wales and the Prince

Consort respectively. Both are solidly gilded, upholstered in velvet and bear the respective crests of their owners. Upon the wall, above the throne, are the royal arms of England, and the three chairs are protected by canopies of a chocolate brown in color, ornamented with blue and gold, and elaborately carved with lions, unicorns, crowns, thistles, roses and harps.

It has been many years since Queen Victoria attended a service of any kind in Westminster Abbey. The official head of the Church of England does not allow the public to attend the same religious services that she does. For the greater part of each year she resides at Windsor, and attends divine services generally once on every Sunday in St. George Chapel. This is within the castle walls of Windsor, and the part of the building used for service on ordinary occasions is only the choir. This is quite small, and besides the fifty choristers, will not seat above sixty or seventy. This congregation, provided the Queen be present, is made up of castle officials and servants, and of invited guests of royalty. If the Queen is absent, the general public is admitted. The Queen and her attendant—she usually has one, and in these later years is accompanied always by the Princess Beatrice—occupy a small compartment resembling a theatre-box, which is let into the side of the chancel, just at the right of the reading desk. It is not above ten feet from the floor, hardly high enough to be called a balcony. As the private chaplain reads the lessons the Queen is able to look over his right shoulder and is not more than twelve or fifteen feet from him. On the front of the box or pew appear the royal arms and there is a sliding curtain of scarlet plush, with which the Queen can shut off the view of the choristers and congregation, if she so desires. The seats in this royal church pew are large easy chairs, upholstered in velvet, and there are several foot and head-rests and half a score pearl-bound prayer and hymn-books.

Fifty years ago, when Victoria came to the throne of England, she was stripped of half the dignity which her uncle and grandfather had held, through the action of the Salic law. The crown of England only was placed on her head, that of Hanover going to the Duke of Cumberland. She was, however, in 1876, made Imperatrix of two hundred and fifty millions of people in India, and there can hardly be room in the jubilee services for a sigh over the loss of one little German principality.—*Philadelphia Times*.

Youth's Department.

A Quarrel.

There's a knowing little proverb
From the sunny land of Spain,
But in northland as in southland
Is its meaning clear and plain,
Lock it up within your heart,
Neither lose nor lend it—
Two it takes to make a quarrel:
One can always end it.
Try it well in every way,
Still you'll find it true,
In a fight without a foe
Pray what could you do?
If the wrath is yours alone,
Soon you will expend it.
Two it takes to make a quarrel:
One can always end it.
Let's suppose that both are wroth,
And the strife begun,
If one voice shall cry for peace,
Soon it will be done.
If but one shall span the breach,
He will quickly mend it.
Two it takes to make a quarrel:
One can always end it.

—Selected.

How a Bouquet of Snow-drops Won a Soul to God.

BY S. F. SMITH, D.D.

Little Mary had been blind from her birth; but she was the light of the house, and a favorite with all who knew her. God had blessed her with a spirit of love and gentleness, and her infirmity seemed only to bring her into closer union with Him. Every one who saw her spontaneously loved her; for her pretty features, encircled by blonde curls, and her sober yet loving expression mightily attracted all hearts. They seemed the mirror of a soul consecrated to God. Her father was a rich gentleman's head-gardener, who having lost his wife and daughter on his journeys, had now returned to reside on his estate. He lived in his books, in which, after his double loss, he had become so buried that he no longer had any intercourse with his fellow-men. But Mary had great sympathy for the lonely father—he was always so considerate and kind to those under him. She was always asking after him and wishing to know about his interests. Her mother told her that people said his heart was broken by the loss of his wife and child, of whom he had been so proud, and Mary asked

"Then why does he not go to God, who is able to heal his grief?" The mother, deeply moved, kissed the dear questioner, and then said, "My dear child, he does not believe in God; he never reads His Word, and never prays to Him." "How is that possible? I thought everybody did that. O mother, what would become of me without God?" With these words her beautiful eyes filled with tears. She went to the window, though the landscape without was as dark to her as night, and stood awhile reflecting. But from that day she prayed every night for the poor, desolate man.

The next day, when her father came home to dinner, he brought with him a bouquet of snow-drops, which gave her great pleasure. "Is it not kind in God to send us again every year these sweet flowers," she thought, as she moved her gentle fingers over the humble messengers of spring. Her father pressed her to his heart, saying to her, "I have waited impatiently for them, because they are the first spring flowers, and because they are your favorites, which I gather for you every year." "I think," said the child, "after you and mother, the snow-drops are the things I love most; I am always so happy when I feel them in my hand. Was it not lovely in them to come so early, while the earth was still frozen?" She wanted to have their form and hue described to her again and again. They came to her like a salutation from heaven, and as long as they lasted, a fresh bunch was brought daily and put into her vase. She had the vase placed close to the window, that passers-by might enjoy them also. She knew every part of the garden so well that she could go about in it alone, and this, on sunny days, was her delight.

One morning she sought out the spot where her favorites grew most luxuriantly. The pretty flowers seemed to salute their blind mistress lovingly. She knelt upon the ground that she might touch them with her tongue, exclaiming in her lively and childish way, "O you dear, dear snow-drops! as a rosy glow lighted up her otherwise pale face.

She did not notice the footsteps of the gentleman who had come thither, like herself, on his morning walk, and who paused to observe with glowing sympathy the delight she manifested in the flowers. "My child, you love these flowers very much," he said at last, wondering how she had come into the garden, and not recognizing her, often as he had met her when she had come in with her father.

Mary rose up, blushing, when she heard the voice of her questioner, and said trembling, "But I know how they look, if I am blind. They are the first flowers I learned to know and love." The owner of the garden now noticed that the child was blind, and bethinking himself, asked her "You are the gardener's child, are you not? Tell your father you may take as many of the roses and lilies as you please; they are prettier than these snow-drops." She told him how grateful she was for his kindness, adding, however, "But I love the snow-drops most, they are so pure, and they always teach me to love God more." Then she offered him her bouquet, and continued, "Take them with you; perhaps they will teach you to love God, too; I pray for you every day that you may learn to love Him."

He could not refuse the bouquet which was pressed into his hand with such sweet, childish simplicity. He said a few words, indistinctly, and continued his walk. Perhaps it was the memory of his own dear child which took such hold of him at the sight of this little one. Or was it her suffering and her sympathy which moved him so deeply? However it might be, an abundance of flowers and of beautiful presents of various kinds from that day passed from the great house to the gardener's cottage.

A year has passed, the spring has come again, and snow-drops by the hundred have lifted up their heads. God has sent them once more upon the earth to teach the passers-by lessons of purity and perfection. A man is seen bending down to pluck a great bunch of them, and tears are flowing over his cheeks. It is Mary's father who is going to take them home; but the little maiden is no longer there, to take them in her hands and kiss them. Only yesterday God took her away. The mother takes them and places them in the dear child's hands; "the flowers of heaven," as Mary used to call them, were more fit than any others to adorn the pale tabernacle of such a Christ-like child. "John," she said to her husband, "Mary wished you, as long as the flowers lasted, to gather a bunch of them every day and carry them over to the gentleman, and tell

him that she had prayed for him day and night, and that in heaven she should pray God to open his heart, and to send him light and consolation."

She had scarcely finished speaking when a shadow passed the window, and there was a knock at the door. It was the gentleman himself, who had heard of the affliction of his faithful gardener, and who had come to ask the parents if he could be of any assistance to them. They led him in, and he stood in silence before the little body. A smile lingered about her lips, and the white snow-drops were clasped by her fingers. The father was weeping, but the mother, lifting her eyes heavenwards, said "I cannot weep, for I know my child can now see, and that she is unspeakably happy."

As she spoke, she forgot all fear of the great man, and told him the message left for him by the dear child. The words moved him deeply, but still more deeply the sight of the dear, beautiful child and her flowers. He could not speak; he left the house in haste. Daily, as long as the spring flowers lasted, the gardener brought to him the bouquet of snow-drops.

And God heard the prayer of the little blind girl, and the flowers seemed like His response. Not suddenly, but by degrees light broke upon the path of the desolate man whose heart was first moved by the blind child's flowers, and who now believed that, in answer to her prayers, God had given him a new heart.

One day he visited the gardener's cottage and told the father and mother of the little blind girl of the change that had passed over him, and how God had given him sight, to which he had so long closed his eyes. Every spring the snow-drops stood in the cottage window, and many passers-by who had learned the moving story, noticed them. But in the gentleman's house, the flowers stood in a costly silver vase, serving as gentle monitors, and as a memorial of one whose gentle influence had won a soul to God.—Translated from the "Wahrheitszeuge."

A Little Gentleman.

The very first snow of the season had come—just enough to slide on without going in over your boots.

It was a sunny November day, and Ted and Mamie were out on the terrace, all ready for fun.

Mamie wore her blue hood and red mittens. Her eyes matched the hood, and her cheeks matched the mittens. She wanted the first slide down the terrace.

"Oh, please let me Teddy!" she begged, in a happy flutter.

"No," said Ted; "I'm going to slide first, for I'm the older. 'Sides, it's my sled."

"Then you're a mean boy," said Mamie.

"Say much, and I'll slide all the time," answered Teddy, coolly.

Wasn't it a pity that a quarrel should cloud the beautiful bright day? Mamma thought so. She had opened the window to get a handful of fresh snow, and she heard it all.

"Ted! Mamie!" she called, "I'm going to give Tony and Cleo a bath. Don't you want to see?"

They came, hanging back a little.

"Oh yes!" cried Mamie.

It was yet one of her delights to watch the new canaries bathe.

Ted didn't say anything; he didn't care much about such fun himself. But he looked on while Mamma took off the cage-bottom and set the cage over a glass dish full of water on the oil-cloth mat.

Tony hopped to the lowest perch with an eager flutter and dipped his yellow bill in the water. Then all at once he seemed to remember something. He looked up at Cleo.

"Chip! chip! chip!" said he.

Cleo understood. "Che-up!" she answered softly.

Then down she came, and into the water she went, while Tony stood by and sung as if he meant to burst his little throat.

When Cleo had finished her bath he took his, scattering the water-drops like rain.

Mamma looked at Teddy. "What do you think of it?" she asked with a twinkle.

"I think Tony's a little gentleman," answered Ted, promptly. "And I'm going to be one, too. You can slide first, Mamie."

"No, you can," said Mamie. It was to see who shouldn't be first, this time. But Teddy conquered.—*Youth's Companion*.

THE MESSENGER.

Rev. P. S. DAVIS, D. D., Editor-in-Chief.
 Rev. D. B. LADY,
 Rev. C. S. GERHARD,
 Rev. J. S. KIEFFER, D. D., } SYNDICAL EDITORS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Communications on practical subjects, and items of intelligence relating to the Church, are solicited. Persons who forward communications should not write anything pertaining to the business of the Office on the back of their communications, but on a separate slip—or, if on the same sheet, in such a way that it can be separated from the communication without affecting it.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the return of unaccepted manuscript.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1887.

We publish on this page the report made to the Alumni Association of Franklin and Marshall College by the committee appointed one year ago to prepare a volume on the Life and Memoirs of Dr. John W. Nevin. A biographer acceptable to the family and friends of Dr. Nevin has been found in Dr. Theodore Appel, who is ready to give the subject the attention and labor its interest demands. We can only repeat our hope that such provision will be made for the preparation and publication of the work as will relieve it of all financial embarrassment. If proper efforts are made in advance the book will more than pay for itself, but Dr. Appel cannot be expected to take any risks or even wait for remuneration until his work is done.

The Andover Controversy.

A notable event in the religious world, all mention of which was crowded out of our columns last week, was the decision of the Board of Visitors of the Andover Theological Seminary, in regard to the professors charged with heresy. The decision was promulgated officially on the 17th inst. The Visitors decreed that Rev. Egbert C. Smyth be dismissed from the chair of Ecclesiastical History, because as they say he holds doctrines "inconsistent with and repugnant to the creed of said institution and the statutes of the same, and contrary to the true intent of the founders thereof as expressed in said statutes."

At the same meeting it was decided that the charges against the following associate professors were not sustained: William J. Tucker, Bartlett professor of Sacred Rhetoric; John W. Churchill, Jones professor of Elocution; George Harris, Abbot professor of Christian Theology, and Edward Y. Hincks, Smith professor of Biblical Theology, severally in said institution.

The Board recites the particulars of the complaint against Professor Smyth, that he holds that the Bible is not "the only perfect rule of faith and practice, but is fallible and untrustworthy even in some of its religious teachings; that no man has power or capacity to repent without knowledge of God in Christ; that there is and will be probation after death for all men who do not decisively reject Christ during the earthly life."

The case will not end with that, but be carried to the civil courts, because as it is said, the Visitors have no jurisdiction in such matters, except it be brought before them in the way of appeal from the trustees, who claim that they were ignored. Twelve out of thirteen of these trustees sustain Professor Smyth, and two of the three Visitors themselves, do not seem to complain so much to the teachings *per se*, as of the fact that the creed of the founders of the seminary forbids such teachings. This gives the matter a mere legal aspect.

Independent of that, however, the decision of the Visitors occasions general disappointment. Most of all, it fails to satisfy the conservative or "orthodox" party, because it leaves in possession of their chairs, four out of five of the men whom the conservative party believe to be teaching pestilential heresy. The *Boston Advertiser* of the 18th inst., says:

"What possible good can result from the Visitors' standpoint or even from the complainants' standpoint, in consequence of the action taken yesterday? What wrong has been righted? What error has been rebuked? What guiding principle for the future has been laid down? An examination of the document in which the expulsion of Professor Smyth is decreed reveals the fact that out of the numerous charges, only three are mentioned as having been sustained and as furnishing the basis for removal. Two of these charges relate to the doctrine of probation after death, and the third to the question whether the Bible contains any admixture of human imperfection. Was it intended by the verdict to put a stop to the teaching of the doctrine of probation after death? Then why not expel Professor Harris, who alone has charge of instruction in system-

atic theology, which comprehends the question of probation? Was it the purpose to secure the inculcation of more conservative views in reference to the inspiration of the Scriptures? Then why not turn out Professor Hicks, whose special work it is to teach Biblical theology? Or is it expected that in future the young men trained at Andover will be warned not to introduce any of these new and dangerous doctrines into their work among the churches when they become pastors? Then why not make room for a more orthodox man in place of William J. Tucker, D. D., Bartlett professor of sacred rhetoric and lecturer on pastoral theology?"

The confusion is more confounded by the fact that the expressions which led to the conviction of Professor Smyth, were not uttered by him but were uttered by his acquitted colleagues. The Visitors have evidently been whipping the wrong boy. It looks like the persecution of a man, rather than a contest for principle and for religious truth, and this gives "the condemned" all the advantages of a martyr. There will be some interesting developments as the case proceeds. Prof. Smyth and his friends contend that what he has said upon the disputed points have been taken out of its connections, and terribly perverted. He is willing to stand or fall with his utterances, which are not in conflict with evangelical truth, or even with a proper construction of the old Andover creed.

Proposed Cathedral.

Another item of interest crowded out of last week's MESSENGER, was mention of the fact that Bishop Potter has suggested the propriety of building a cathedral in New York city, which will excel anything yet attempted in this country. He seems to think this would be proper not only on account of the conveniences it would afford, but as an expression of the ecclesiastical life of America. His proposition seems to meet with favor among rich men and may be carried out in the near future. One Presbyterian layman, it is said, has offered to give \$100,000 towards the object. Apart from the question of the necessity or usefulness of such a costly structure in a country like ours, the inquiry has been raised as to whether or not the rights or functions of any one outside of the Episcopal Church would be recognized in the cathedral. It is said, we do not know upon what authority, that Bishop Potter would be willing to make every thing broader than his own denomination. Various statements and comments on this movement will be found in our column of Religious Intelligence.

Unification.

The question of unification is one that occupied a considerable portion of the time and attention of the late General Synod at Akron. The Church, east and west, north and south, is now happily at one in the matter of Liturgy and Worship, at least so far as legislation on the subject is concerned. We are also substantially one in doctrine and sentiment, however plausible the arguments in favor of a contrary statement may be. The fact is, our differences, all along, have been more, except in the case of a few persons, a matter of form than of substance. Lately these shadows have been somewhat dispelled. We have come to see eye to eye. A quiet process of unification has been going on among us, which crops out in many of the discussions at our Synodical meetings.

Three years ago at Baltimore the matter of the unification of our Home Mission work was considered by the General Synod. A committee was appointed to report on the subject. This report was presented at Akron; and whilst not adopted as made, the substance of it became the action of Synod. It was resolved that the management of our Home Mission work should be placed in the hands of the Board of the General Synod, as soon as practicable. This contemplates, of course, the dissolution of the Synodical and Classical Mission Boards now in existence, as well as what is known as the Tri-Synodic Board, or at least their reduction to the status of advisory committees. The establishment of missions, the appropriation of money for their support, the appointment of missionaries, and things of a similar character, will all be the work of the General Synod's Board. All moneys will be paid into the treasury of this Board and paid out by the proper officer upon the order of its executive council. Two salaried secretaries are to be appointed whose whole time is to be devoted to the work of establishing and superintending the missionary interests, east and west.

This undoubtedly is a step in advance and a step in the right direction. Classical and Synodical Boards are well enough on their own limited territory, and they have been doing the work in their own bounds perhaps quite as well as it could be done by any General Synod's Board or general secretary. But when the work in the west is taken into account it is felt at once that a general Board and general officers are called for. The point has been made that the Board and missionary officers of one Synod or a number of Synods, in the east, had no authority to establish and control missions in the bounds of the Ohio or any other western Synod. And the point of order is certainly well taken. This state of things was perhaps necessary and excusable, all circumstances considered, for the time being; just as the General Synod thought it best to permit the use of liturgies in the Church which had not been adopted in a constitutional way as a temporary expedient to tide over the interval until a liturgy could be regularly and constitutionally adopted for the whole Church. But whilst unavoidable for the time being, this fragmentary method of carrying on the work was undesirable and should now give way, the way being open for something better. In fact the organization of the Tri-Synodic Board was a protest against the separate Synodical Boards, and an attempt to unite the Church, as far as was practicable at that time, some fourteen years ago, in this great and important work. It would not have been possible to unite more of the Synods under one Board at that time. It was the best in the direction of union that could be done at the time. But now it looks as though we could do better. We can have, not a Tri-Synodic, but an Octo-Synodic Board—one which will have a constitutional right to exercise control over the whole territory of the General Synod.

The General Synod, perhaps wisely, did not fix a time for making the transfer of the missions from the care of the various Boards to that of the General Synod. The matter in contemplation is to be consummated "as soon as practicable." That means that the time of making the change is left to the discretion of those who have the work in charge at the present time. The reorganization of our Home Mission work in this way will no doubt be attended with some difficulty. But the difficulties are certainly not insurmountable, and the good results which will follow the change will certainly justify any amount of trouble undergone to secure them. L.

This is a verbatim copy of a late circular issued by the Salvation Army in a prominent city in Kansas:

"Smiling Belle from Wichita, Kan., the girl who jumped out of a two-story window to get salvation, will be at —'s Rink, Monday, April 18, at 8 P. M. Cyclones of salvation! Tornadoes of power! Gales of grace! Celestial breezes! Collection at the door to defray expenses."

Comment on this irreverent foolishness, to say nothing worse of it, is unnecessary. We hope Wichita will not be misjudged because a nervous girl from that place is cited to herald religious fanaticism.

Catawba College.

The catalogue of this institution for the year 1886-87, shows that one hundred and twenty-seven students have been in attendance. The college has an efficient faculty, and is deserving of large patronage.

Heidelberg College.

We have received a copy of the Thirty-seventh Annual Catalogue of Heidelberg College and the Theological Seminary, at Tiffin, Ohio. There are 85 students in the College, 123 in the Academy, 18 in the Seminary and 49 in the Musical department. Both sexes are admitted as pupils, and several courses of study are provided. The frontispiece of the catalogue is a picture of the new college building, which presents an imposing appearance.

Communications.

Dr. Nevin's Memoirs.

The following paper was read at the recent meeting of the Alumni Association of Franklin and Marshall College held at Lancaster, during Commencement week. As its contents will, no doubt, interest many readers of the MESSENGER, it is here given as it was read and unanimously adopted by the Association.

The Committee appointed by the Alumni Association one year ago to prepare a volume on the Life and Memoirs of the Rev. Dr. J. Williamson Nevin, to secure appro-

priate statutory in his honor; and to make provision for making the grave of Dr. Nevin in the Lancaster cemetery in a proper way, beg leave to report as follows:

1. That the Committee have arrived at the conclusion that the proposed volume of Memoirs, in order that it may possess the necessary unity throughout, should be product of one mind, rather than that it should be the joint-work of different persons.

2. That the Committee endeavored to secure the services of W. W. Nevin, Esq., or of his brother, Rev. Dr. R. J. Nevin, to undertake the editorship of the work, and that they both declined.

3. That the chairman of the Committee, with the approbation of Dr. Nevin's family, was requested to prepare said volume of Memoirs, with the understanding that, as it will occupy over a year of literary work, he should be compensated for his services.

4. That the Committee think that a fund of at least \$2500 should be created by voluntary gifts of the friends of Dr. Nevin and of the institution, in order to carry out properly this movement, to pay for salary, publication, illustrations, plates, and any incidental expenses that may occur.

5. That the profits of the book, so far as not needed to pay expenses of publication, be devoted to securing suitable monumental statuary of Dr. Nevin, a bust, a statue, or whatever may be deemed appropriate, to be executed by his daughter, Miss Blanche Nevin, and to providing for the marking of the grave of Dr. Nevin.

6. That the chairman of the Committee has signified his willingness to undertake the preparation of the Memoirs of Dr. Nevin, as soon as he receives further promises of remuneration. The pledges thus far received have been encouraging. It is hoped that less than fifty persons will volunteer to contribute in amounts large enough to raise the funds needed. In this way they will entitle themselves to the credit of carrying out a most important part of the present centennial celebration of the history of the college.

7. That Miss Blanche Nevin has consented to prepare the statutory proposed, provided the necessary expenses incurred by her in its execution be refunded to her. Her services, however, as artist, she says, will be gratuitous, which we think ought to be accepted with a just appreciation of her value.

8. And finally, the Committee reports that the Alumni and others here have an opportunity extended to them of assisting the Committee in their work; in the first place, by making free gifts in the way proposed; secondly, by subscribing, or paying in advance, for a number of copies of the book; or thirdly, by advancing loans to the Committee to pay the expenses of publication, if necessary, to be refunded out of the profits of the book in the course of a year or two, either with or without interest.

Respectfully submitted,

THEODORE APPEL.
 THOMAS G. APPEL.
 C. Z. WEISER.
 I. S. STAHR.
 W. U. HENSEL.

Other Donations to Franklin and Marshall College.

In addition to the donations to Franklin and Marshall College named in our last issue we record the following: From Mr. Daniel Black, \$1,000; Mrs. Anna M. Eyerman, sister of Mr. Black, \$500, members of the Third Street church, Easton, Pa., towards the Scientific Department; and from the congregation itself, \$932, toward the "Nevin Memorial Fund," making a total of \$3,432. This is the largest amount donated by any congregation so far during the centennial movement. This is but in keeping with the liberality of this congregation in the past. The pastor, Rev. H. M. Kieffer, should feel encouraged in his work. We should be happy to record the like from congregations throughout the church. C. G. F.

Martha Memorial Reformed Church.

The dedication of Martha Memorial Reformed church (German) at New York city took place on the 15th of May, 1887. Although not asked to do so I would report briefly the significant festivities of this occasion. About six years ago Pastor Fox was sent to this city by the German Board of Missions, aided by the Tri-Synodic, to establish a second German Reformed church in the metropolis of the nation. The difficulties encountered in the way of establishing a congregation after the model of the word of God were almost insuperable, but persevering faithful labor has succeeded after all to found another Reformed church, and build a beautiful house of worship in the second German city of the world. It was this memorial of Christian faith and love that was dedicated on the 15th of May, in honor and in the name of the Triune God, in presence of the congregation and numerous friends of the enterprise.

The Rev. Drs. J. O. Miller and Theodore Appel of Pennsylvania, and also the undersigned, were present by special invitation, and preached in the English and German languages. Also Prof. Rev. Dr. Hauser of Bloomfield, N. J., delivered a forcible discourse on Sunday evening. All the sermons based upon different themes, were powerful witnesses to the truth as it is in Christ Jesus, and very edifying to all. On Thursday evening previous a grand sacred concert, directed by Elder Berges' son, took place, and was largely attended. On Friday evening, Prof. Rev. Dr. Seibert, accompanied by chorals songs, delivered a forcible discourse on the subject of the Model Christian Congregation.

This church presents externally a very attractive appearance. It is of Gothic architecture, built of brick and red sand stone, firm and tasteful. The basement is airy and light—and divided into apartments for school purposes and pleasant rooms for the sexton with many conveniences. The audience chamber of the church proper is roomy with a front gallery, and new organ at the side of the pulpit, sufficiently large for the needs of the congregation. A beautiful altar of oak wood, presented by a furniture manufacturer, in honor of his sainted wife. The pulpit, a piece of mechanic art, and from the old church, is handsomely painted, and the pews of ash wood are handsome and very comfortable. The whole room is light and charming in its simplicity. In the rear of the pulpit, in a niche, is painted on canvas, in

life size, a beautiful picture of Christ in the attitude of blessing His people. This is a copy of "Der Segnende Christus," by Thorwaldsen, the famous Danish sculptor, and executed and presented by Dr. Vandenhenden, of New York. The appearance of the church by gaslight and floral decorations makes a cheerful, pleasing and elevating impression upon the pious heart.

The service of this church is liturgical, and the congregation participates audibly in the recital of the Apostles' Creed and the singing of the responses in connection with the regular prayer, etc. The Sunday-school is conducted in the same way, both in German and English. We were highly pleased with the lively manner in which this German congregation engaged in this liturgical service as conducted by Pastor Fox; and with the faithful preaching of the word all might find more satisfaction in the use of such a delightful form of worship.

Now that the Martha Memorial congregation has become more firmly established by the erection of their beautiful house of God (Gotteshaus) we may reasonably expect that the membership will grow more rapidly in numbers, in grace and influence. But what part has the Reformed church at large in this important and difficult work? Frequent calls for aid have been sent abroad, but the responses have been few and often feeble. Lots, building and rents are high, very high, in New York. A good work has been done thus far by the toiling missionary and a struggling congregation, what part have we as a denomination in this important work? May the good done in the past toward this enterprise be continued and multiplied manifoldly!

And that thou Martha mayest also ever be like Mary is the kind wish of

J. B. KNIEST.

Anniversary Celebrations at Hagerstown, Md.

In Zion Reformed church, of Hagerstown, Md., of which Rev. Dr. J. Spangler Kieffer is pastor, the services in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of Franklin and Marshall College were held on the first Sunday after Trinity, the pastor having been absent, on Trinity Sunday, at the meeting of the General Synod. Great interest was manifested in the service; the attendance was large; the church was specially and handsomely decorated for the occasion. The pastor preached a suitable historical discourse; rapidly sketching the history of the founding of Franklin College, the movement which resulted in Marshall College, and the union between the two; making mention of the goodness and mercy of God as manifested towards the Reformed church in respect of her institutions of learning; dwelling upon the necessary connection between Church and College; and pleading for such an endowment of the Church's oldest institution of learning, as its origin, its history, and services entitle it to. At the close of the sermon, a collection was taken up for the endowment of the Presidency of the College, envelopes suitably inscribed having previously been distributed for the purpose. The collection amounted to \$402.13, which has since been somewhat increased.

On the evening of the same day, was celebrated, with much interest and enthusiasm, the anniversary of the Weyer Missionary Society, a previous Sunday-school service, in the church, at 2.30 o'clock, P. M., forming, as usual, a part of the exercises of the occasion. The music, in this instance, was prepared with care, and was very creditable to the choir and the orchestra. Reports were read by the President of the Society, Mr. D. M. Hurley, and by its Treasurer, Mr. O. D. McCardell. Addresses were also delivered by Rev. C. L. Keedy, President of the Hagerstown Female Seminary, and the pastor of the congregation, the Weyer Missionary Society lives, thrives, and is a force for good in the congregation. Its anniversaries are great occasions. Long may it endure. It raised, within the past year, \$228.96.

Church Dedication.

On Sunday, June 5th, 1887, the new Reformed church at Trevelville, Snyder county, Pa., was dedicated to the worship of God. The old log church was taken down, and a beautiful brick building erected in its place. The structure is one story high. The audience room is 35 by 50 feet, with an open ceiling, elaborately ornamented with beautifully wrought out wood work, being most admirably adapted to the acoustics of the room, giving it also a most striking and attractive appearance. A Sunday-school room or chapel, 24 by 42 feet, is built back of the main audience room, all under one roof, and so arranged with lifting doors that the two rooms can be thrown into one. This is a very good arrangement, because it renders all the seating capacity of the building available when needed.

There are two towers on the front part of the building, 10 by 10 feet, with dome and a bell. Back of the pulpit recess a large stained-glass window graces the appearance of the auditorium, the gift of the late John M. Troxel, of blessed memory. The structure is a fine one, the most beautiful and attractive in appearance, both outward and inward, in the valley. The cost of it is about \$5000, almost a wonder how so fine a church edifice could be erected for such a small amount. The members of this congregation with their efficient pastor, the Rev. Wm. M. Landis, have much reason to congratulate themselves for the good work they have done, and deserve much credit in thus honoring God.

May they be truly thankful that their lot is cast in such a pleasant place with so great and rich a blessing.

This congregation has before it a very bright future. May they be jealous of it, and by the grace of God seek to improve it, to the honor of His great name, and to the welfare and upbuilding of His kingdom among them.

Rev. A. L. Dechant, of Pennsburg, Montgomery county, Pa., preached the dedicatory sermon in the German, and Rev. T. R. Dietz, of New Berlin, Union county, Pa., made an address in English. After the sermon and address an effort was made to raise about \$500 to cover the remaining indebtedness. This was soon done and the church given over to the service of God free of debt. This is as it should be. Well done, noble Christian friends.

In the evening another service was held,

the Rev. T. R. Dietz preaching in the English language. A large and appreciative audience was present. Although the weather was threatening and the clouds lowering, the church in the morning was filled to overflowing.

The people here are noted for turning out largely, especially on such occasions. There were also several services held during the previous week preliminary to the dedication services. This was done to more fully prepare the people in mind and heart for what was before them, and we trust the occasion marked an epoch in the history of the congregation.

This is now the second new church that has been built in the charge during the short pastorate of the Rev. Wm. M. Landis. May the Lord further bless him and his people in their great and noble Christian work.

T. R. D.

Commencement of Ursinus College.

The sixteenth commencement exercises of Ursinus College, opened on Sunday evening, with a baccalaureate sermon by the President, Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D.D., LL.D. The services were held in St. Luke's church. The Doctor took for his text John viii. 12: "Then spoke Jesus unto them saying, 'I am the light of the world; he that follows me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life.'" He said in substance, that, in full harmony with its other important lessons the declaration of the text might be applied in its deepest significance to young men and women about to exchange the academy for the camp. They can not go forth without light. And if they shall go comfortably and securely that light must be true, constant, all-diffusive. Duty and taste will require them to enter more or less thoroughly the manifold spheres of thought in science, philosophy and consequently religious. They must meet and master vexed questions raised in these several spheres, and by which the mind and hearts of men are stirred as rarely before. All, whether in the realm of the natural or supernatural, of matter, mind or spirit, were made by Christ, as the eternal Word. In their elemental essence and properties, relations and ends they are what He made them. Hence to know them properly we must learn from Him. "In His light we shall see light," for He is "the light of the world."

On Monday evening the junior exhibition was held on the college campus, where a platform had been erected and illuminated for the occasion. The Phoenixville Band furnished the music. Abram H. Hendricks, of Collegeville, conducted the programme, which was as follows:

Class salutatory, Raymond F. Longacre, Collegeville, Pa.; class history, J. Lewis Fluck, Quakertown, Pa.; class essay, Howard T. Boyer, Collegeville, Pa.; class poem, John B. Lerch, Mt. Bethel, Pa.; class oration, J. Ross Myers, New Oxford, Pa.; class prophecy, C. U. O. Derr, Reading, Pa.; class valedictory, Albert S. Bromer, Schwenksville.

On Tuesday evening the annual address before the literary societies was delivered by Hon. Henry K. Boyer, of Philadelphia, speaker of the House of Representatives of this State. Mr. Boyer was formerly a student of the Freeland Seminary, the predecessor of Ursinus College. This school (Freeland), had a number of men among its students who have since met with great success in life, and won for themselves quite a reputation. Among these are ex-Attorney General Wayne McVeagh and President Fetterolf of Girard College. The address of Mr. Boyer was delivered on the South side of the spacious college campus, before a large concourse of people. A platform had been erected, and the trees and surroundings were brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. The musical programme of the evening was very attractive, the excellent chorus singing by a company of thirty voices, conducted by Rev. Henry A. Bomberger, being an enjoyable feature.

The theme of Speaker Boyer's address was "Legislation in Pennsylvania." He said that his introduction of a subject like this before an audience composed partly of women needed no apology, for women are taking more interest in affairs political than ever before, and it is plain that suffrage must soon become universal just as the law will not be fair between the sexes until a woman, married or single, is accorded the same legal rights and subjected to the same legal responsibilities as a man. The character of legislation depends on the character and ability of the law-makers, as well as on the public sentiment. Both were affected by the interest taken in public affairs, particularly by the younger men, who are actively participating in the affairs of government in all its departments. "It is the manifest duty of every citizen," he said, "to participate in political affairs." He argued at length on this duty of the citizen, and made a strong plea in favor of honest "practical politics." The country," he said, "required the participation in politics of every good citizen." In recent years, since the adoption of the new Constitution, there has been a steady improvement in the composition of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the present House containing a large proportion of intelligent and conscientious men, representing all professions and interests.

The causes which led to the formulation of the new Constitution and the beneficial results its adoption had resulted in were exhaustively reviewed.

Mr. Boyer suggested that further reforms might be inaugurated by provision in the Constitution or perhaps by the adoption of joint rules requiring the Legislature to fix the day of final adjournment within a month from the opening of the session, and providing that within ten days of the time of final adjournment no legislation excepting questions upon amendments made by one House to the bills of the other or the adoption of conference reports be considered. Continuing, he said: "The people think more closely and study more carefully public questions than ever before. The public press is not only more vigilant but fairer. If public men are watched more closely they are criticised more fairly than ever. Journalism has advanced to the front rank of the profession. It serves the public by informing it and teaching it, and keeps itself pure by unceremoniously thrusting out the fraud who prostitutes his high calling to base or dishonest purposes. Legislation advances in a definite direction. While years ago corporate franchises were strewn over the State lavishly and often inconsiderately, now, apart from the fact that all such special privileges have ceased, it is the policy of the State to require

its corporations to keep within the letter of the law and to contribute their full share of the burdens of government. That this policy will be carried out can scarcely be doubted, for, while as we know the last Revenue bill, framed upon this principle failed through the deplorable negligence or fault of some person or persons, yet public sentiment as well as the opinions of those in authority will certainly lead to its re-enactment or to the enactment of a better bill at the next special or regular session. A large portion of the license fees to be derived from the sale of intoxicating liquor is diverted into the treasuries of the respective cities and counties on the principle that as liquor is responsible for much of the expense incurred by local governments, it should contribute largely to the liquidation thereof. Legislation has taken definite shape on the liquor question."

Wednesday was alumni day, the annual meeting of the association taking place in the chapel at 2.30 o'clock, P. M. At this meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. S. M. Hench; vice-president, Miss Bertha Hendricks; secretary and treasurer, F. G. Hobson, Esq.; historian, Rev. Milton H. Groh; orator, Rev. George S. Sorber; alternate, Rev. G. W. Subitz.

Rev. M. H. Groh, A.B., '74, of Landisburg, Perry county, delivered the annual oration in the chapel. His subject was, "Triumphs of Christianity." "The world," he said, "has always had its dreams of a golden age. The Greeks and Romans looked backward and the Jews looked forward for their ideals of this blissful era. However, to the vagueness and mist of this human dream, Christianity has given the sharpness and substance of fact. Itself a fact, an influential, conspicuous, aggressive, absolute and divine fact, it carries within itself the elements of transcendent power, of accelerated progress and of ultimate triumph."

The alumni banquet, at which numerous toasts were pleasantly responded to, was given in the dining hall of Prospect Terrace immediately after the conclusion of the oration.

On Thursday the Commencement exercises proper took place. At 9.30 A. M., the exercises opened, Rev. H. A. Keyser, of Mahanoy City, offering the prayer. The following is the programme:

Salutatory, "Adaptations in Nature," Gideon P. Fisher, Gouglersville; oration, "Liberty and Oppression," Thaddeus S. Krouse, Plumsteadville; oration, "Our Tendency Toward Extremes," P. Calvin Mensch, Pennsburg; scientific oration, "Revenge," Walter Bomberger, Collegeville; philosophical oration, "Moral Foes," Charles E. Wehler, New Oxford; valedictory, "Footprints on the Sands of Time," W. Albert Korn, Mertztown.

After the speech-making, President J. H. A. Bomberger, D.D., LL.D., conferred the usual degrees, and announced that by authority of the Board of Directors, on recommendation of the faculty, the honorary degree of master of arts had been bestowed upon Speaker Henry K. Boyer, of the House of Representatives, of Pennsylvania. In addition to these degrees that of doctor of divinity was conferred on Rev. James I. Good, pastor of Heidelberg Reformed church, Philadelphia; on Rev. W. L. Gray, of the same city, and on Rev. John Van Haagen, A. M., professor in the Sheboygan Mission Institute, Sheboygan, Wis., and that of master of arts in course upon Professor Joseph E. Saylor, Rev. David L. Fogelman, Rev. Henry A. Bomberger and Rev. Milton H. Groh.

In the afternoon the annual meeting of the Ursinus Union was held, and a concert was given at the college. The president's reception, in conclusion of the week's programme, occurred in the evening and was largely attended and greatly enjoyed.

The Commencement proved to be one of the most successful and interesting in the history of the College. C. G. F.

The Association of College Presidents.

When in the spring of this year, the college presidents of Pennsylvania held a meeting in Harrisburg to memorialize the legislature on the subject of college taxation, it was resolved to form an association of state college presidents to look after concerns in which the various colleges had mutual interests.

The first sessions of this organization will be held in Lancaster on July 5 and 6, in the chapel of Franklin and Marshall college. The following institutions have replied that they will be represented: Lafayette college, Washington and Jefferson, University of Pennsylvania, Swarthmore, Muhlenberg, Allegheny, Dickinson, Gettysburg, Lewisburg, Lehigh and Haverford. Those college presidents who cannot attend will send representatives of their respective faculties.

A number of papers will be read. Dr. William Pepper has prepared one on "The True Idea of a University," and Dr. Apple will read one on "The True Idea of a Liberal Culture." The Glosiophic society contemplate a reception to the visitors in Diognothian hall during their stay.—*Intelligencer.*

In Memoriam.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Palatinate College the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, God in His all-wise Providence has seen fit to remove from among us our genial and kind-hearted friend, our able and earnest co-worker in the interests of Palatinate College, the Rev. T. S. Johnston, D.D., for many years an efficient member of the Board of Trustees, who as a member of the Committee on Instruction and Discipline rendered excellent service, whose cheerfulness, wisdom and energy we miss here today, and will always hereafter, therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we bow in humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, who has taken our beloved brother from the midst of his labors and large sphere of usefulness.

2d. That while we miss and mourn his absence, we nevertheless rejoice in the victory he has obtained over the evils of bodily sickness and suffering as well as over all the turmoils of earth; and we rejoice also over his entrance into the heavenly fellowship of the blessed saints who dwell and rest with Christ in His glory.

3rd. That we hereby extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, praying

that our merciful and gracious Father may sustain and comfort them with the fullness of His heavenly consolation.

4th. That we as a body attend the funeral of our departed brother, as a mark of our high appreciation of his noble character and sterling worth.

5th. That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family, and to the different papers of the church, and of the city of Lebanon, for publication.

J. E. HESTER, President.
J. W. STEINMETZ, Secretary.
Myerstown, June 16th, 1887.

Ordination and Installation.

At the regular meeting of the Maryland Classis, in May last, held at Walkersville, Frederick county, the papers, dismissing the licentiate, J. W. Myer, were presented, and he was received into the Classis, and also a call to him from the newly formed charge in Harbaugh's Valley was laid before Classis for confirmation. This charge is composed of two congregations in the Valley heretofore belonging to the Mechanicstown charge, but now detached, and with several points, where work of a missionary character is to be done, with the expectation of establishing a self-supporting charge. To carry out this purpose and settle a pastor among these people, Classis confirmed the call to this young brother and appointed a committee to ordain and install him. The committee appointed for this purpose came to Sabillasville where there is a neat, comfortable and commodious house for worship, belonging to the Reformed people, and on Sunday, June 12th, attended to the duty assigned them. Services were also had on Saturday evening, and on Sunday morning, after the sermon, the ordination and installation took place. All the members of the committee were present and took part in the laying on of hands, after which was the installation and settlement of the pastor over said charge. Services also on Sunday evening.

The field over which this young brother has been placed is large, and will require earnest, faithful work, as well as the exercise of good judgment. For all this there is also a good sober-minded people to stand by him, who will assist him in his work, by their experience and good judgment, as well as their zeal in building up this charge and carrying on the Lord's cause. May this young brother, in this his first, and withal a new field, become instrumental, in the hands of the Lord, of doing good among these people in the famous, beautiful Harbaugh's Valley, and may the expectation of the Classis be fully realized, and ere long an interesting, flourishing, and self-supporting charge established.

CHAIRMAN.

Ordination and Installation.

On Saturday afternoon, June 11th, a committee from Tobicon Classis met in the Lower Tinnich church, to ordain and install Henry A. Bomberger. The Rev. J. G. Dengler preached an able and impressive sermon to a large and appreciative audience. The other members of the committee, Revs. A. F. Ziegler and J. J. Rothrock, assisted in the devotional and liturgical services. The Rev. L. C. Sheip was present and assisted in the laying on of hands. The pastoral charge over which Rev. Bomberger was placed consists of the Upper and Lower Tinnich and Red Hill congregations. Mr. Bomberger preached in this charge for some months, and now enters upon his duties as pastor under most favorable auspices.

A Correction.

St. Stephen's Reformed church, Reading, Pa., of which Rev. C. S. Gerhard is pastor, was organized March 10th, 1884. It is accordingly only a little more than three years old. The mission has been making very good progress, but is not self-sustaining, as was stated by "Alumnus" in the MESSENGER of June 15th. St. Stephen's will probably require missionary aid for several years yet.

PASTOR.

Our General Agent, Rev. H. K. Binkley, reports twenty-six new subscribers for the MESSENGER in the Beam charge, Somerset county, Pa., Rev. I. N. Burger, pastor. The pastor greatly assisted and encouraged the agent in his work.

Church News.

Stated Clerks of Classes and Pastors will oblige us by sending such items of News as will be of interest to the Church.

Our Own Church.

Pennsylvania.

Bloomsburg.—Children's Day.—Sunday, June 19th, was duly observed by the Reformed people at Bloomsburg, Pa., as Children's Day. The new service published by the Reformed Publishing Co. was used. The recitations and selections were all remarkably well rendered. The most impressive and affecting parts of the service, were first the responsive Scripture reading, in which a little child leads. This part was taken by Master Harry Kline, of the infant class, whose sweet, clear voice, could be heard in all parts of the church. Secondly, the infant class exercise, in which, at the close, a number of the children stepped forward, each with a bouquet of white flowers. A cross had been placed upon the altar in a bank of flowers. Up to this point the cross had been draped in white. The drapery was now removed, showing the cross designed to receive the bouquets. These having been arranged by the deacons, the two of the young misses, the cross now appeared a mass of pure white flowers. More than one pair of eyes showed the glistening tear-drops during this part of the service. Besides what has been mentioned, there was, not an elaborate, but very tasty display of flowers, for which credit is due to several of the young ladies of the Sunday-school and their little assistants. The offerings for the day were devoted to the Bethany Orphans' Home, Womelsdorf, Pa.

Norristown.—Reformed Church of the Ascension.—Children's Day was duly observed

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ed by the Reformed Church of the Ascension, Norristown, Rev. S. R. Bridenbaugh, pastor, on Sunday morning, June 19th. The church was beautifully decorated, and an interesting service was rendered. The offerings, amounting to \$72.00, were devoted to Foreign Missions.

Du Bois.—At the recent communions held in this charge, Rev. R. E. Crum, pastor, three persons were received by certificate, making twenty-six additions during the present pastorate, begun June 1, 1886.

Maytown.—Farewell Services.—R. F. Gass, lately of the Lancaster Theological Seminary, who had served the Maytown congregation with much acceptance during the last year, whilst a student, preached his farewell sermon. The members who had shown much kindness towards their beloved pastor during the year did all that lay in their power to make the day as pleasant as possible for him. In the morning the Lord's Supper was administered by the Rev. N. J. Miller, of Lancaster, assisted by Rev. J. G. Dengler, of Sellersville, Pa., and Mr. Gass. On the preceding day a class of ten catechumens, which had been under the instruction of Mr. Gass, was confirmed by Rev. N. J. Miller, assisted by the above named gentlemen. This was the largest class in the history of the congregation. Both on Saturday evening and Sunday morning Rev. Miller preached able sermons. The congregation deserves much credit for the progressive spirit manifested by its members during the past year.—*Intelligencer.*

Litz.—The first anniversary of the Missionary Aid Society, of the Reformed Church, was held on Whitsunday. Services were held in the morning, afternoon and evening. The church was comfortably filled at all the services. The exercise of the morning consisted of the reading of several letters written by missionaries in Japan, a recitation by Miss Martha K. Tobias, daughter of the pastor, and vocal music. The afternoon services consisted of recitations and vocal music by members of the Ephraim Union Sunday-school which went to the church in a body. Miss Martha K. Tobias delivered another recitation and by special request repeated the one she had given in the morning. In the evening the pastor, Rev. D. C. Tobias, preached a sermon on mission work, its needs and its blessings.

This organization formed one year ago is in a very flourishing condition. It now numbers about 60 members. The amount received during the year was \$52.19, of which \$48.44 was given to the work of the Church. Any one becomes a member of this society by the payment of five cents a month or more in monthly, quarterly, or annual instalments.

Ohio.

Dayton.—Rev. D. W. Ebbert has resigned as pastor of First church, Spring City, Pa., with a view to accept a call to the pastorate of Trinity church, Dayton, Ohio. He will take charge of his new field, August 1st, next.

Illinois.

Forreston.—Zion's.—Two members were added to Zion's Reformed church of Forreston, Ill., at the late communion services. One by letter and one by confirmation.

Personal.

Rev. E. D. Wettach, of Anselma, Pa., is visiting his mother, Mrs. Wettach, of this place (Uniontown, O.). Rev. Wettach is one of the young men in whom Uniontown takes a just pride, he having spent his boyhood days here, and by his own efforts and ability arose to a prominent position in the pulpit of the Reformed Church. An eloquent and effective sermon by him was reverently listened to by a large congregation in Rev. Ream's church on Sunday evening.—*Canton Democrat.*

Miscellaneous.

A new book entitled *The Fisherman's Allegories*, by H. Leonard of Basil, O., will soon be published. The *Christian World* of 26th ult., gives a full list of its contents. The author is known as "The Fisherman" and has been agent of Heidelberg College, Tiffin, O., for a number of years. It will contain a number of "The Fisherman's" writings, which he has contributed from time to time in the church papers, and also some which have never been published before. The price of the book will be about \$1.50. It will contain over 300 pages. The profits derived from its sale will be given to Heidelberg College. The book will be out in six weeks.

Clerical Register.

The P. O. address of Rev. W. E. Shaley is changed from Terre Haute, Ind., to Brandon Buchanan Co., Iowa.

Business Department.

REV. CHARLES G. FISHER,
Superintendent and Treasurer.

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A Child's Life of Christ. Rev. C. Z. Weiser, D.D., The Gospel Call, Book of Sermons by Rev. J. K. Millett, deceased; edited by Rev. C. S. Gerhard,	1.00
History and Doctrines of the Reformed Church, by Rev. J. H. Good. A Tract. 50 Copies, 100 " 200 " 300 " 500 "	1.00 2.00 5.00
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Miscellaneous.

A Jubilee Ode.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

Not as our empress, do we come to greet thee,
August Victoria,
On this auspicious Jubilee;
Wide as Old England's realms extend,
O'er earth and sea,—
Her flag in every clime unfurled,
Her morning drumbeat, compassing the world,—
Yet here her sway imperial finds an end,
In our loved land of liberty!

Nor is it as our queen, for us to hail thee,
Excellent majesty,
On this auspicious Jubilee;
Long, long ago our patriot fathers broke
The tie which bound us to a foreign yoke,
And made us free;
Subjects thenceforward of ourselves alone,
We pay no homage to an earthly throne,—
Only to God we bend the knee!

Still, still, to-day and here, thou hast a part,
Illustrious lady,
In every honest Anglo-Saxon heart,
Albeit trusted to notes of loyalty;
As lovers of our old ancestral race—
In reverence for the goodness and the grace
Which lend thy fifty years of royalty
A monumental glory on the historic page,
Emblazoning them forever as the Victorian age.

For all the virtue, faith and fortitude,
The piety and truth,
Which mark thy noble womanhood,
As erst thy golden youth,
We also would do honor to thy name,
Joining our distant voices to the loud acclaim

Which rings o'er earth and sea,
In attestation of thy great renown
Thy reign has added to the British crown!

Meanwhile no swelling sounds of exultation
Can banish from our memory
On this auspicious jubilee
A saintly figure, standing at thy side,
The cherished consort of thy power and pride,
Through weary years the subject of thy tears,
And mourned in every nation,
Whose latest words a wrong to us withstood,
The friend of peace—Albert, the wise and good.

Selections.

There is nothing men wish so much to keep,
And which they husband so ill, as their own lives.—*La Bruyere.*

Contact with the good never fails to impart good, and we carry away with us some of the blessing, as travellers' garments retain the odor of the flowers through which they have passed.—*Smiles.*

The man who, after he has ground all religious conviction out of his own mind, thinks he has thereby destroyed all religion, makes a great mistake—the common mistake of blatant infidels.—*United Presbyterian.*

There is never a "Might-have been" that touches with a sting, but reveals also to us an inner glimpse of the wide and beautiful "May-be." It is all there; somebody else has it now, while we wait.—*Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.*

Once He came in blessing
All our ills redressing—
Came in likeness lowly,
Son of God most holy;
Bore the cross to save us.
Hope and freedom gave us.

Still He comes within us;
Still His voice would win us
From the sins that hurt us,
Would to Truth convert us
From our foolish errors,
Ere He comes in terrors.

—*Michael Weiss.*

Personal.

General John Pope, in his North American Review article, invites discussion of the suggestion that our common school education is killing originality and turning out unimportant men as much alike as buttons from a factory.

Count Numa J. Lepkowski, who died recently in New York, was the last known survivor of the Polish refugees who fled to the United States after the revolution of 1830. He supported himself by teaching the guitar during the fifty years he resided in the metropolis.

C. F. McKim, of Boston, has placed a memorial window to his late wife in Trinity Church, with a Latin inscription which, translated, reads: "Here shines, clearer than crystal, the image of the Blessed Virgin, first painted by Titian, and very like a beloved wife of whom it is a memorial."

On board the Celtic, when she collided with the Britannic, was Charles Salter, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, twenty-eight years of age. He wears the Queen's medal for bravery, and has saved in his short life thirty-nine persons from drowning. He swam through a terrific sea off the Island of Mauritius in 1882 and carried a line to a sinking ship. But for him every soul on board would have perished. He has been a rover since he was sixteen. He is now in Detroit looking for a place as engineer on some lake steamer.

M. Alfred Motte, an inhabitant of Roubaix, France, who died recently, made a peculiar provision in his will. He bequeathed the sum of 450,000 francs to the municipality, though the benefits are not to be realized yet. The name of the benefactor is to be immortalized a century hence, as a clause in the will directs that the legacy is to be invested in rentes and accumulate till 1987 at compound interest. Whether or not Roubaix will continue to be the flourishing manufacturing city it is fast becoming. M. Motte's foresight will have produced 20,000,000 francs, which sum is to be spent in constructing suitable dwellings for the artisan and working classes.

Science and Art.

M. Ligner, an Austrian meteorologist, claims to have ascertained, after careful investigation, that the moon has an influence on a magnetized needle, varying with its phases and its declinations. The phenomenon is said to be more prominently noticeable when the moon is near the earth, and to be very marked when she is passing from the full to her first or second quarter. The disturbances are found to be at their maximum when the moon is in the plane of the equator, and greater during the southern than it is during the northern declination.

Crabs, which are supposed to shed their shells every year, do not often shed them after they have attained their full size, and the creatures become victims of barnacles and all sorts of marine growths that fasten themselves upon the shell. A remarkable example of this may be seen in the British Museum, where has been placed an old crab of the edible species, with some half dozen oysters of large size fixed to its back, which load, ever increasing, the old crab was doomed to carry to the end of its days. Another curious specimen preserved is that of a hairy crab, which, though not larger itself than a walnut, is saddled with a sponge as big as a man's fist.

Professor Trowbridge's plan of submarine telephony in which speech may be transmitted between vessels at sea without the aid of any connecting wire has been abandoned as impracticable, as the system upon which Mr. Edison has been experimenting in Florida is more promising of good results. In this system the telephone signals, by long and short explosive sounds instead of by spoken words and communications, have been successfully exchanged through the water between vessels from three to four miles apart, with the prospect that the working limit may be increased with improvement in the apparatus.—*Electrical Review.*

Items of Interest.

"Embracery" is a word not in common use that has appeared frequently in the newspapers of late. A definition of it may not be out of place. According to Worcester it means "an attempt to corrupt, or to influence by unlawful means, a Court or jury."

Cambridge, the seat of Harvard University, has, it is said, 3,623 illiterates out of a total population of 47,692. There are indeed a surprisingly large number of illiterates in Massachusetts, but as they are not allowed to hold office the old Commonwealth feels that they cannot do so very much harm after all.

Of all the suggestions for celebrating the jubilee that have been made that of an Edinburgh medical student certainly "takes the cake." His idea is that the university authorities should allow all medicals to take their degree without examination, thus letting loose on the community a horde of youths licensed to poison as physicians and maim as surgeons.

Brooklyn Bridge Receipts, etc. The following figures show the receipts and travel on the Brooklyn Bridge since it was opened on May 24, 1883: Promenade, \$129,526.14; roadway, \$262,007.61; railroad, \$4,044,255.48; total, \$2,435,789.23. Passengers on the promenade, 15,963,919; on the cars, 64,111,556; total, 80,075,475. The cars have made 1,075,805 trips and have run 2,420,561 miles.

The Government to keep the Bars. By a vote of 252,791 to 127,474 the people of Switzerland have approved a law which gives the government the sole right to manufacture and sell spirituous liquors. To the prohibitionists this will appear a dreadful decision. But it will have certain practical results that will be approved by the patrons of the flowing bowl. The liquor sold will be more apt to be pure, and it will be sold under circumstances most likely to minimize its evil effects. Besides, the profits of the business will go into the public treasury. The terrible increase of drunkenness recently in the cantons has led the people to take action, and after efforts of various kinds they have decided to adopt a plan that recognizes every one's right to imbibe alcohol if he wishes, but places it in the power of the government to prevent excessive imbibition.

Useful Hints and Recipes.

Use copperas for greasy drain pipes.

To clean matting and willow ware use salt and water.

Iron rust is removed by salt mixed with lemon juice.

Rain water and soda will take out machine grease.

The lustre of morocco may be restored by varnishing with the white of an egg.

To remove oil and varnish from silk, try benzine, ether and soap very cautiously.

To remove tar, rub thoroughly with clean lard and wash with soap and warm water.

To take grease spots from wall paper lay over them a paste made of magnesia and benzine.

To take out paint, mix equal parts of ammonia and turpentine. Saturate the spot two or three times, then wash out in soap suds;

or, cover the spot with olive oil or butter, and apply chloroform, chloric ether, or benzine. Paint can often be rubbed out of woollen goods after it has dried.

Dip mildewed articles in sour buttermilk and lay them in the sun; or, dissolve four even tablespoonfuls of dry chloride of lime in half a pint of water, and let the goods lie in the solution for fifteen minutes. Then wring and put in a solution made of one part muriatic acid to four parts of water.

Farm and Garden.

As a rule, it is the late varieties of potatoes that suffer most from the Colorado beetle.

Even in warm weather a hot mess will be relished by the pigs, and will promote their health.

As a rule nearly all cases of colic in horses are caused by mismanagement in feeding and watering.

Window plants that appear yellow and sickly are generally found to be suffering from too much water and too much insect.

Books and Periodicals.

Any of the books here noticed can be had through our Publication House, 907 Arch Street.

A new serial is begun in CASSELL'S FAMILY MAGAZINE for July. It is called "A Man of the name of John," and is by Florence M. King. "Bunch" is the title of a sketch on the servant girl question by the author of "How to be Happy though Married." "Some old School Books" shows us with pen and pencil, how great has been the advance since the days of the "horn book," to the present in the implements for education. Certain "Phases of a Woman's Life," discusses spinsterhood and widowhood. An article that will be widely read and freely discussed is "An Englishman on Americanisms." The Family Doctor has a good deal to say that is very sensible about children's diet. There are hints about the garden for this month. The fashion letters from London and Paris are full of suggestions and "The Gatherer" has much that is of scientific interest.

Cassell & Company, New York, 15 cents a number, \$1.50 a year in advance.

THE QUIVER, for July, opens with an interesting account, illustrated, of Miss Leigh's Home for English and American Girls, 77 Wagram Avenue, Paris. By way of stories we have in this number the continuation of the serials "My Brother Basil," and "By the Waters of Babylon," and "The Story of an old Bible," all of them illustrated. Among other articles is a description of the "Gordon boys at Home," being an account of the institute established in England in memory of the late General Gordon. Theology as usual holds an important place, and poetry and anecdote make up a representative number.

Cassell & Company, New York, 15 cents a number, \$1.50 a year in advance.

THE FRONTISPIECE OF THE MAGAZINE OF ART for July is a capital reproduction of Detaille's "In Time of Peace," which represents two soldiers of the Empire in their picturesque uniforms walking along the banks of a stream with fishing rods over their shoulders and their thoughts on the gentle sport that is before them. The opening article, Verona Pa Degna, which has an architectural interest is followed by a paper on fascinating Angelica Kauffman. This paper is illustrated with reproductions in sanguine of several of "Miss Angel's" best known pictures. Korean ware is given a prominent place and is described by pen and pencil. Current art is discussed at length and we are given some excellent wood engravings after some of the more important pictures exhibited in London this season. Kugler's Italian Schools of Painting is reviewed and there is a spirited description of a ride to Dorking by coach. The notes on art are full and interesting and the number is altogether a capital one.

Cassell & Company, New York, 35 cents a number, \$3.50 a year in advance.

THE CHURCH REVIEW. Edited by the Rev. Henry Mason Baum. June, 1887. New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Company. The Riverside Press, Cambridge. Annual subscription, \$4.00; single number, 35 cents.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for July contains—"Will had her to the Wine," Frontispiece; Great American Industries, VII. A Printed Book; Phillada, a Ballad; Cadet Life at West Point; A Central Soudan Town; Here and There in the South, I. Old and New; April Hopes, a Novel, part VI.; Social Studies, second series, III. The Future of Corporations; Bayou L'Ombre, an Incident of the War; Mexican Notes, IV. Moravia and Patzuaro; Narka, a Story of Russian Life, part VII.; Aunt Randy; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Study; Monthly Record of Current Events; and Editor's Drawer.

Harper & Bros., New York, N.Y.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY. Edited by W. J. Youmans. Contents for July—The Economic Disturbances since 1873. The Task of American Botanists, Variations in Human Stature, The Panama Canal, The North American Lakes, Lawsuit or Legacy, Among the "Thousand Islands," Human Brain-Weights, Earthquakes, New Chapters in the Warfare of Science, Mental Over-encences of Men and Women, Modern Over-education, Sketch of Isaac Lea, Editor's Table, Literary Notices, Popular Miscellany, Notes.

Published by D. Appleton & Co., 1, 3 and 5 Bond street, New York.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for July contains—My Country, The Water-Ways of Portsmouth, Dona Quixote, An Old Kentucky Home, When All is Said, The Second Son, XXII.—XXIV, Count Tolstoi and the Public Censor, The Decay of Sentiment, Is the Railroad Problem Solved? American Classics in School, Schumann's Kinder-Scenen, Paul Potoff, XII.—XIII, The Alkestis of Euripides, I, One Hundred Days in Europe, V, Two American Memoires, The Contributors' Club, Books of the Month.

Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, Mass.

The table of contents of THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE for July is remarkable for length and variety. The frontispiece reproduces a

painting by Seaton Donoho, bearing reference to the well-known tradition, embalmed in Maryland archives, that several Indian tribes used to hold their yearly councils on the hill where now stands the national capitol. Under the title "Mellakahla," Z. L. White tells, with illustrations, the story of the complete civilization of an Indian tribe on the Northwest Coast. In the July installment of "Olivia Delaplaine," Mr. Fawcett leads his readers out of the elegant circles of wealth and fashion, and introduces them to the less refined but perhaps more amusing society gathered at the table of a New York boarding-house. The Rev. S. W. Culver, President of Bishop College (Marshall, Texas), gives an interesting account of the colored schools in the Southwest. Guadalupe, Mexico, is the site of the collegiate church. Arthur Howard Noll describes the founding of the shrine, the magnificence of the buildings, and the peculiar ceremonies that take place during the annual festa. An illustrated article on Literary Life in Philadelphia, by Moses P. Handy (Editor of *The Daily News* of this city), gives several brief sketches of men and women famous in the world of letters. The veteran poet, Walt Whitman, heads the list. A promising field of industry for women, in the cultivation of fruits and flowers, is the subject of an article by George R. Knapp. Book auctions and bibliomaniacs are sketched by Frank Lee Farnell; Longfellow's home, by Claiborne Addison Young; and a wilderness in Vermont by F. Blanchard. In "Our Diplomats at Court," Frank G. Carpenter gives an amusing resume of the difficulties encountered by our representatives abroad in the matter of costume on state occasions. Tardy justice to Southern housekeeping is at last rendered, in an article by Zitella Cocke. There are three completed stories in this number: "Mrs. Hardy's Encounter with a Ghost," by Sarah Marshall Hayden; "The Dominant," by Arthur Dudley Vinton; and "A Sudden Disappearance," by William A. Stoddard. Edna Dean Proctor offers a graceful tribute in verse to "The Lady of the White House." Henry W. Austin preserves "The Legend of Crystal Spring" (Medford, Mass., 1675) in an illustrated poem. The Supplement contains the short essays of "The American Pulpit," letters to the editor on "Timely Topics," and an illustrated "Portfolio" of humorous anecdotes.

GOOD SACRED SONGS. We have received from the publishers, Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, three choice songs with "sacred" or religious words, set to excellent music, with accompaniment for organ or piano; and a classic piece for the pipe-organ. The songs are: "Remember me, my God," (for contralto or baritone voice), by N. H. Allen (35 cts.). "There is a fold whence none can stray," words by Bishop East, music by J. T. Draper (35 cts.), for baritone or contralto voice. "Forever with the Lord," by the great author, Gounod. It is published for either low or high voice (40 cents). The organ piece is a "Gavotte" from the Suite Op. 41, by Scharwenka, and is arranged by Camp (30 cents). Any of these pieces sent by mail to any address, on receipt of the price, by Oliver Ditson & Company, Boston, Mass.

THE GUARDIAN: A Monthly Magazine for Young Men and Women, Sunday-schools and Families. Rev. H. M. Kiddle, A. M., Editor. The contents for July are—How the Bell Rang, July 4, 1776; My Garden around the Church and my Garden in the Church, by the Editor; How to Keep the Lord's Day, by the Rev. I. E. Graeff; Sanctified Temperament—the Phlegmatic, by the Rev. J. Hassler, A. M.; The Mountain Sermon. Our Cabinet, Sunday-school Department.

Philadelphia: Reformed Church Publication Board, 907 Arch street.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. The number of Littell's Living Age for the week ending June 25th contains—The Nonjurors, Quarterly Review; Major and Minor, by W. E. Norris, part VI., Good Words; Victorian Literature, Contemporary Review; A Secret Inheritance, by B. L. Farjeon, part IX., English Illustrated Magazine; The Foreigners in London, Spectator; and Poetry.

Title and Index to Volume CLXXIII. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price (\$8) is low; while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4.00 monthlies or weeklies with the Living Age for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Married.

At the home of the bride, June 14th, 1887, by Rev. R. E. Crum, Mr. George E. Holmes to Miss Martha Hind, both of Du Bois, Pa.

At their new home at Coopersburg, by Rev. F. J. Mohr, of Quakertown, Rev. Jacob G. Dubbs, Trumbauville, Pastor of Springfield charge, to Miss Sallie K., daughter of Dr. J. S. Ziegler, of Zionsville, Lehigh county, Pa.

On May 13th, at St. Paul's Reformed church, Baltimore, by Rev. M. L. Firor, Mr. Daniel C. Musselman, formerly of Fairfield, Pa., to Miss Annie C. Culp, of Fairfield, Adams county, Pa.

On May 18th, at St. Paul's Reformed church, by the same, Miss Fannie Hoffman, second daughter of J. M. Hoffman, to Mr. Henry Staley, both of Baltimore.

On June 5th, by the same, at St. Paul's Reformed church, Mr. Lewis Haas, of Baltimore, to Miss Mary E. Kuhn, of Hagerstown, Md.

On June 14th, at home of the bride's parents, by the same, Mr. Charles Barkman, of Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss Lotta R. Wedi, of Baltimore.

At the home of the bride's parents, near Dayton, Ohio, June 8th, 1887, by Rev. J. Hassler, of Fort Loudon, Pa., and Rev. W. S. McClure, of Dean, Ohio, Rev. Edgar S. Hassler, Pastor of the Reformed church at St. Clairsville, Pa., to Miss Rilla T. Prugh, daughter of Mr. Jacob Prugh, from near Dayton, Ohio.

On the 16th inst., at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. H. H. Sandoe, Mr. Wm. H. Stamm, of Fombell, Beaver county, to Miss Lizzie Behm, of Harmony, Butler county.

On the 19th inst., at the home of the groom, by the same, Mr. Ira Stauffer to Mrs. Jennie Brown, of Newcastle, Lawrence county.

Obituaries.

Obituaries to be inserted must be no longer than three hundred words.

In the obituary of Mrs. Catherine Kramer, of Bloomsburg, Pa., published in the issue of the 15th inst., the types made her age 77 years and 15 days. It should have been 47 years and 15 days. ED.

Resolutions.

The following resolutions were passed by the Y. W. C. T. Union of Butler, Pa., upon the death of Miss Etta K. Prugh:

WHEREAS, God in his all-wise providence has called away, by death, one of our most beloved members, the first President and now Vice President of our Union, Miss Etta K. Prugh, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we recognize the wisdom of our God in this sudden visitation of death, we, the members of the Union, as a Union and as her friends, deeply feel our loss, which deprives the Union of one of its best and dearest members and most devoted workers, and the members of the Union of a dear friend.

Resolved, That, knowing her faithful and consistent Christian life, we feel assured our loss is her eternal gain, and that she will receive her just reward in the home her Father has prepared for His children.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to her sorrowing family, and will pray that God may comfort them in their great affliction.

Resolved, That we will ever remember her active and earnest work and good influence in our Union.

Resolved, That the members of the Union will attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That we tender a floral offering as a tribute of respect to our deceased member.

Resolved, That we wear the badge of mourning of the Union for a term of one month.

EMMA CROENWETZ,
ELEANOR NEYMAN,
CARRIE WHITE,
E. I. BRUGH,
WILL J. HEINEMAN.

DIED.—Near McConnellstown, Pa., March 21, 1887, Martha Heffner, in her 38th year.

Our hearts were full of sorrow, yet we rejoiced in spirit, when we looked upon the sweet face of this gentle Christian woman who had fallen asleep in Jesus. Around her were three little daughters, a young husband, an aged father, brothers, sisters, loving relatives, and many kind friends—all of the same household of faith. She had gone from among them, and none could fill her place. This leaving her little ones was the trial of her parting; yet she herself had done all she could to take away the burden of sorrow and the darkness from the future. A year ago we received her husband into the church and baptized the little girls; and one prayer often prayed was answered. She was a faithful, humble follower of Christ. There is to us, as we hold her in memory, something beautiful in her character. All who knew her well loved her. She was little in the world, but she made her home bright and warm with her gentle, loving presence. A gentle loving woman we found her living, and dying, we found her spirit full of a heavenly trust. Christ, the heavenly world, the life beyond were to her faith so real that in death she thought only of passing over into His presence, and entering into life eternal. M.

DIED.—Mrs. Sarah Rombach, one of Watsonstown's oldest citizens, calmly and peacefully fell asleep in Jesus at 9 P. M., on Monday, May 16th, at the age of 77 years and 10 months.

A long and active life was thus brought to a close. Her early days were spent in Luzerne county, whence she and her husband came years ago and located near Watsonstown. During the last twenty years she has lived in the town and ever shown herself a true citizen—interested in the welfare of her fellow-men. The last nine years have been spent in widowhood, subject to the emotions and sorrow which only those who have experienced can testify to. Mrs. Rombach has since early life been identified with the Reformed church. Since the organization of that denomination in Watsonstown, twenty-one years ago, she has stood identified with it. In her, pastors and members have always found a ready supporter for every good cause presented. With true love for the blessed Master she was ready continually to "devise liberal things" for the cause of the Lord. The new Trinity Reformed church at the corner of Main and Sixth streets testifies to her generosity in the sweet toned bell that swings in its tower and calls men to the worship of the true God, and in the beautiful window erected to the memory of her deceased daughter, Mrs. Hess, through which streams the soft mellow light upon the worshippers. Both of these were especial gifts to aid in making the church what it should be. Whilst the worshipping assembly in the Reformed congregation will sorely miss her, they will have before them something to constantly remind them of her devotion and to stimulate them to love and good works for the cause of Christ.

Two sons, G. W. and J. W., survive her and mourn her loss, but do not sorrow without hope, for "If we believe that Jesus died and rose again even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him." *

DIED.—In Martinsburg, Pa., June 14, 1887, Elder Frederick Hyle, aged 63 years, 3 mos. and 10 days.

About twenty-two years ago, when pastor of the Martinsburg charge, I ordained him to the eldership, and many a time calm judgment was my safety. During almost all of this time he was in the consistory, showing the esteem in which he was held. Only a few months before his death he was again installed, when so weak that he could barely stand through the service by holding to the chancel railing. What he was to the congregation and the community cannot well be told in a few words. It was a great and holy joy to be present at his funeral service. Many, however, were disappointed in not seeing his face once more; for it was found necessary to have the burial on Thursday evening. The remaining services were held on Friday morning, conducted by Rev. W. A. Long and the writer. Farewell, dear friend. The Lord be with thee in thy going. The Lord watch between thee and me when we are absent one from another. A. C. W.

Religious Intelligence.

Home.

As Dr. Crosby once said, "New York is an orthodox city. Neither Universalism nor Unitarianism flourishes there. The Rev. C. H. Eaton's ministrance as Dr. Chapin's successor is due to his own personality more than to the growth of the denomination. Dr. Pullman was a strong preacher, but could not keep his congregation together. One after another the city pulpits are abandoned for other fields. The latest deserter from the ranks is the Rev. T. W. Ilman, who has been called to Brattleboro, Vt.

Professor Egbert C. Smythe's sermon to the graduating class of Andover Theological Seminary contained no evidence that the Professor awaited the decision of the Board of Visitors with any misgivings. In the course of his remarks he said: "Men dispute over the literal infallibility of the Scripture as though this were a matter of supreme importance. The only serious question for us is one which is no question at all, if doubt is thereby involved. Whether or not we have a record of Christ's life so pure, so sure, so authentic and convictive that we can transfer from it to our consciences and our hearts the image of Christ's righteousness; and that this can be done is not a perhaps or a speculation, but a fact of experience and history. The perfection of Scripture concentrates in this; they are a perfect revelation of Christ; all else is subsidiary."

The Christian Union sent letters of inquiry on the question now agitating the American Board to fifty clergymen in various parts of the country, representing the most influential and important churches, and prints such answers as it received. The Christian Union says: "We confess very frankly that these replies have surprised us, and we think that they will surprise our readers. If half of those replying had said that the Board was wisely constituted and the administration of its Home Secretary and Prudential Committee was satisfactory, we should not have been surprised. That less than 10 per cent. of the whole number addressed, and less than one-fifth of those replying, are satisfied to leave things as they are indicates a sense of uneasiness and discontent with the present methods of the Home Secretary far more widespread than we supposed existed. That nearly one-half have failed to respond at all indicates a state of uncertainty and suspense more widespread than we supposed existed."

A committee of the Southern Presbyterian Assembly on Centennial Celebration, reported papers expressing the thanks of the Assembly for the invitations from the Second church, of Philadelphia, and the Presbyterian of Philadelphia, our cordial reciprocation of the good feeling expressed in these invitations, but declining to accept them on the ground that it was not judicious to meet beyond our own bounds.

It was decided on the recommendation of the committee to meet in the Franklin street church, of Baltimore, and adjourn on Memorial Day to attend the exercises in Philadelphia. The following speakers and subjects were appointed: 1. History of Presbyterianism; its Work for the Future. Rev. J. L. Girardeau, D. D., of South Carolina. 2. Calvinism and Religious Liberty. Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. 3. Adaptation of Presbyterianism to the Masses. Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia. 4. City Evangelization. Rev. M. D. Hoyt, of Virginia. 5. Calvinism and Human Progress. Hon. J. S. Cothran, of South Carolina. 6. Lay Effort Among the Masses. Hon. Clifford Anderson, of Georgia. 7. Foreign Missions. Rev. M. H. Houston, D. D., Secretary of Foreign Missions. 8. Home Missions. Rev. W. W. Moore, D. D., of Virginia. 9. Children of the Covenant. Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., of Louisiana. 10. Closing Address. Rev. Jerry Witherspoon, D. D., of Tennessee.

How far this Protestant Episcopal cathedral will become a place of worship for the other Protestant bodies, says the New York Tribune, is an interesting question. It is a suggestive fact, however, that a Presbyterian layman has already contributed \$100,000 for its erection, and many others outside the Episcopal Church are showing a warm interest in the project. It is quite evident that Bishop Potter, who certainly cannot be accused of a lack of loyalty to his own Church, wishes to make the cathedral something more than a merely Episcopal institution. And there are many in the Episcopal Church who share his feeling. They see in the building of the cathedral as sketched by him a step, and an important step, towards the realization of Christian unity. And they hope that in this spirit the other Christian bodies will contribute to its erection. But whether they do so or not, they will be constantly reminded that it represents not merely the Episcopal Church, but the genius and spirit of Protestant Christianity in the United States.

Speaking on this subject, a later announcement says: Sums aggregating over \$450,000 have been subscribed towards the proposed Protestant Episcopal cathedral in New York city. Mr. D. Willis James has given \$100,000, Mr. J. A. Astor took another \$100,000, and Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, a trustee himself, has subscribed \$100,000. To Mr. Henry Marquand is attributed the gift of \$100,000 each. Two or three smaller gifts have been received, amounting in all to about \$50,000 and there are promises, though not yet in definite shape, of several hundred thousand dollars more. The Christian Advocate (Methodist) says: "With a view of promoting the erection of a cathedral, whose cost is variously estimated at from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000, Bishop Potter has issued an address to 'the citizens of New York'—an address of remarkable felicity of expression and extraordinary ingenuity of representation. To be interested in the great building as a piece of architectural art is quite compatible with no religious conviction, or with any. We, among others, shall look with pleasure upon its progress. Nor shall we be devoid of sympathy with it as a manifestation of regard for religion. If, however, the address of the Bishop of the Diocese of New York is an appeal to other Protestants to assist, on religious grounds, in its erection, it appears to us to be a decidedly cool proceeding. That it is designed so to appeal may be inferred. To assist a struggling Protestant Episcopal mission, or to promote the erection of a hospital, orphan asylum open to all, would be a work to which any Christian in its neighborhood might well contribute; but to aid in erecting an imposing cathedral in which the

ministerial standing of Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists or Methodists, however eminent for learning or piety, can never be recognized, is something which it astonishes us to be asked to do."

Foreign.

The work of evangelization in Roman Catholic Belgium is in the hands of the Evangelical Society. Fully eighty congregations and preaching places have been established; seventeen pastors, five candidates, and five colporteurs are engaged in the work, which is done in both the Flemish and the French languages. The number of Sunday-schools is now fifty-seven, with an attendance of 3,350 children. It is noteworthy that in the recent labor uprisings, none of the Evangelicals were implicated, and that although these people are all poor, they contributed nearly 50,000 francs for the work of the Gospel.

The statistics of the growth of the Church and of the good deeds done by Churchmen during the fifty years' reign of Queen Victoria in England show that 6,000 churches and places of worship have been built for the use of Churchmen, as against 3,000 by all outside religious denominations put together. The home episcopate has been increased by seven new dioceses and the colonial by sixty-two. Within the last twenty-five years \$405,000,000 has been freely and voluntarily subscribed for Church purposes, and \$10,000,000 for the purpose of elementary education in voluntary schools—all under the oversight and government of the Church.

What is known as the Railway Men's Christian Association in England numbers over 5,000 members and has some 180 stations. It is estimated that there are in the United Kingdom 367,000 railroad employes, and it is claimed that the mission reaches at least 80,000 of that number. The members of the association are almost to a man teetotalers. Such has been the success of the work generally that appeals have been sent from India and South Africa for missionaries to be sent out to the railroad men in those regions. At a recent meeting of the association, held in Exeter Hall, a letter was read from Mr. Gladstone complimenting the railroad men and wishing the movement success. Speeches were delivered by several delegates, all of them bearing testimony to the good which the missions had done them.

At the recent anniversary services of St. John's Foundation School, Leatherhead, an institution for the free education and maintenance of the sons of poor clergymen, Archdeacon Farrar declared that Englishmen as a body were strangely ungenerous and callous to the sufferings of the clergy. In his judgment and according to his own positive knowledge, nonconformists were less exposed to this charge than members of the national Church. There were hundreds, even thousands of English laymen, who did not contribute a single sixpence towards their own spiritual maintenance. Four thousand of their converts had an average income of only \$700. There were 8,752 livings whose average was under \$1,500. It was a fact, he added, that there were clergymen of the Church of England whose families were literally starving.

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